"I WILL REPAY"
A thrilling tale of
"The Scarlet Pimpernal"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"I WILL REPAY"
A thrilling tale of
"The Scarlet Pimpernal"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII NO. 14— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
17th Jan.	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA'	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,085
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8 980
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MANILA* ..	7,261
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th Jan	JEYPORE*	5,218	
	KIDDERPORE*†		
28th ,,		5 334	
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,606	MALOJA
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,813	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

* † Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
16th Jan.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh viaKarachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
19th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
21st ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh viaKarachi
21st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	20th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.		11th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan	25th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda	5374	16th Jan	29th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Moroi.	5059	21st Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	27th Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halv.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.

Lowest rates with highest returns.

WANTED AGENTS.

For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULT FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER.
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue ; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEER, Cotton Mill, experience, 1st Class B. O. T. Mill being erected, state experience and qualification salary required. Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R659

WANTED—EXPORTERS of Monazite to Foreign Countries. Large quantity available. For terms apply Box No. 657, Advt "Bombay Chronicle."
R660

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, all qualifications, anywhere, seeking EARLIER APPOINTMENTS, (stating age, education, experience post required) register themselves with SUPDT. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, PANJAB, LAHORE.
A R658

WANTED—A HINDU DOCTOR and a COMPOUNDER for Charitable Jain Dispensary in Bombay, for 2 hours in the morning and 1 hour in the evening. Preference will be given to a Retired Government Pensioner. Apply Box No. 651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R649

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for the INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC CO., LTD., Delhi, to dispose of the Company's shares and products. Pay Rs. 150—200. 2nd class Rly. Fare with servant in third class. Commission Re. 1/4— per share. Cash security Rs. 4,000. Applications with photo. Dr. D.R VARMA, Managing Director.
A M674

WANTED—CLERKS, ACCOUNTS-CLERKS, ENGINEERS, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS, SCHOOL-MASTERS, MOTOR-DRIVERS, MOTOR-MECHANICS, ELECTRICIANS, etc., etc. Write for detailed particulars to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi (the Original and the Largest Employment Agency in the East). Beware of Bogus Agencies working under assumed names.
A M670

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY.

HOTEL LOTTI.

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: "OTELOTI."

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.

BOMBAY HOUSE,

24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21986.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One combination INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, quite in running order 7-9 Horse Power. Apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
J A 22497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

A GENERAL MEETING of all the shareholders and those interested in the affairs of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, is convened on MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. to be held in the hall of the Stock Exchange (Share Bazar) to consider and discuss the resolutions arrived at the informal meeting held at S. R. Bomanji's office at 60 Forbes Street, on Saturday last the 10th instant.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has kindly consented to preside.

All shareholders are earnestly requested to attend.
22500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ADJOURNED SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, at 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 17th January, 1925, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1924, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st December, 1924, to 4th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the shareholders, who have not yet paid the Second Call moneys and interest thereon at per cent. per annum from 1st February, 1924, till payment should pay the same to the Company at its Registered Office, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 28th day of February, 1925. In the event of non-payment of Second Call moneys and interest on or before the 28th day of February, 1925, at the place aforesaid, the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

By the order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.

Henshaw Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1925.
22515

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD, (Indore)

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE II JUDGE, HIGH COURT, INDORE.

PURSUANT to the liquidation of Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Co., Ltd., of Indore, their property of Khandwa Power House, comprising of land-lease, building 50 K. W. D. C. electric generating plant, transmitters, switch board, pumps, tanks, 9 mile over head line, etc., etc., is provisionally sold off as a going concern for Rs. 1,40,000. This sale is subject to the Court's accepting higher bids received and accepted by the Court within January, 1925. Any bona-fide purchaser intending to buy the concern shall have to deposit 25 per cent. of his bid with application. Full particulars and details can be had at the Power House at Khandwa. Inspection invited Shareholders and creditors are hereby informed.

By Order,
SAFDAR ALI,
Additional Official Liquidator,
C. I. E. S. & Industl. Co. Ltd
668

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHIEF STORE-KEEPER on Rs. 350—15—500 including all allowances. Applicants must have had thorough training in and experience of the purchase and management of stores (including Engineering Stores) of a large Department of Government or a Public Body. Previous experience of storekeeping of a large Municipality will be preferred.

The selected candidate will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for one year and subject to the execution of a four years' agreement on the expiry of the above probationary period provided the selected candidate shall have given satisfactory service during his probationary period and produced medical certificate of physical fitness. He shall on confirmation be eligible to the benefits of the Municipal Provident and Pension Fund and Leave Rules. No joining expenses will be paid.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should reach the undersigned not later than 2nd February, 1925. CHIEF OFFICER.
22514

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the undermentioned posts, within one week, on salaries mentioned. Applicants should state their age, caste and creed, qualifications, present employment and previous experience of work, if any. Employees of the Municipal Departments are free to apply for the said posts. Preference will be given to candidates experienced in Census Work.

(1) A "SPECIAL ATTENDANCE OFFICER" for the Census Department to be opened under the control of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee for organising a Census of School Children and for the preparation and maintenance of Registers of children that would come within the limits of the Compulsory School-going age, in F and G Wards, where Free and Compulsory Primary Education is to be introduced very shortly. Salary Rs. 220-10-270 p.m. plus Rs. 30 C. A. p.m.

(2) A MALE ASSTT: SUPERVISOR for the Census Department mentioned in (1) above. Salary Rs. 180-10-220 p.m. plus Rs. 30 C.A., p.m. Duties to be performed, the same as in (1) above.

(3) A FEMALE ASSTT: SUPERVISOR for the Census Department mentioned in (2) above. Salary Rs. 180-10-220 p.m. plus Rs. 30 C.A. p.m. Duties to be performed, the same as in (1) above.

(4) TEN CLERKS for the Census Department, mentioned above, salary Rs. 60-5-150 p.m. plus Rs. 15 C. A. p.m. Applicants must state languages known by them.

M. I. FAROOQUI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1925.
22516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Insolvency No. 2 of 1922.

Re: FIRM OF AMALRAI GODUMAL INSOLVENTS.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1925, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the right, title, and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in the Glass Work Factory, including machinery of Glass making, Finished Glass products, Chemicals, Moulds tools, silicate, etc., situated near Karachi Cantonment station.

Karachi, dated 9th day of January, 1925.

M. C. PINTO,
Official Receiver.
22516

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAZGAON STATION will be CLOSED for public traffic on and from midnight of the 31st January, 1925 on which date the new Sandhurst Road low level station will be opened to replace it. All trains now stopping at Mazgaon will stop at the new station.

D.A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th Jan. 1925.
22523

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th day of Jan. to the 6th day of Febry. 1925 both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1925.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P.D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
16th Jan. 1925. 22517

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS.

(Suit No. 4833 of 1924.)

BHAWANIDAS JANAKIDAS & SON, by its Sole Proprietor, Bhavanidas ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

SEENARAM NANDALALJI RANGA ... ... Defendant.

Claim Rs. 520/15/3.

To,

SEENARAM NANDALALJI RANGA,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Petition to restore the above suit, which has been dismissed for default is posted for hearing before His Honour the Chief Judge at 11 a.m. on 21st Jan. 1925, and if you do not attend and state your defence, if any, the Petition will be decided Exparte.

V. RAMASAWMY IYER,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
22508

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KHARSHEDJEE DHANJEEBHOY SHROFF, JEHANGIR HORMUSJI CAMA, KAIKHUSHROO HORMUSJI CAMA, JAMSHEDJI POCHAJI CAMA, SORABJI EDULJI DARUWALLA and FURDOONJI HORMUSJI BANAJI, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, (hereinafter referred to as the Vendors) have under and by virtue of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of January, 1914 and expressed to be made between Gulamali Gulamhusein of the one part and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama (since deceased) of the other part and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 18th day of August, 1920, and an Indanture of Further Charge bearing date the 18th day of August, 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Gulamali Gulam Husein of the one part and the said Vendors of the other part contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KANJI VULLY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at and on the Northern side of Nishanpada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333.13 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 and bounded, on the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Bhagirthibai on the West by Nishanpada Road on the North partly by the property of Ghella Subhaedas and partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee, on the South by the Nishanpada Cross Lane aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under R Ward Nos. 2845, and 2972 and Street Nos. 99-103 and 6 and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Meghbai, widow and Jehangir Bezonjee and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor Gulamalli Gulamhusein and his tenants.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1925.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22507

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF PHIPSON AND COMPANY, LIMITED and Reduced.

PHIPSON & CO., LTD., and Reduced. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the paid up capital of the above Company from Rs. 26,41,300 to Rs. 20,00,000 was on the 13th day of January, 1925, presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers and is now pending; and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as on the 8th day of January, 1925.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22510

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3495 of 1923.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KHODY KRISHNAPPA VITHOBA, of Bangalore City, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 18, Santhuspet Bangalore City. ..... Defendant.

To

KHODY KRISHNAPPA VITHOBA, Esq., The defendant abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit in this Court against you praying that you may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,000 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 2,000 from the 16th day of October, 1920, till payment and on Rs. 5,000 from the 17th day of January, 1922, till payment and the costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of February, 1925, (which date is fixed for final disposal of the same) at quarter past eleven O'Clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate with all your witnesses and documents and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 12th day of September, 1923.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22518

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5444 of 1922.

DAMODAR DEVJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Shanker Atmaram Mahatre ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 276 sq. yds. or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Kakadwadi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—i.e. On or towards the North by the public Street called Kakadwadi Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Karamsi Damji, on or towards the East by the property of Jetha Narayan, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Pandurang Kane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 963(1) and (2) and Street No. 1 and 1A and which land forms part of the land bearing New Survey No. 124.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22289

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN TYABJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Fulgulli, outside the Fort ..... Deceased

MAHOMEDALLI TYABJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, brother of the said deceased, a Merchant, residing at Fulgulli, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of January, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22529

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN TYABJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Fulgulli, outside the Fort ..... Deceased

MAHOMEDALLI TYABJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, brother of the said deceased, a Merchant, residing at Fulgulli, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

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Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of January, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22529

AUCTION SALES.

KAISER-I-HIND AUCTION CO.

TO-DAY.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor (now insolvent) Thakar Govindji Kuberdas, the undersigned will sell the ornaments and Jewellery belonging to the said Mortgagee, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, (opp. Imperial Bank of India, Ltd.), Bombay.

Jewellery will be open to inspection from 10 a.m. (valuation by your jewellers allowed).

KAISER-I-HIND AUCTION CO.,
14, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Auction Sale of very rare and old James McCabb pattern "West Minster" chiming wall and hall clocks by A.B. Savory, Rennell, Eronhill London also very old open carved and of new designed plain furniture by Roberts and Benjamin. Solid blackwood Teliscopic sliding, dining table, very rare and old open carved marble top pier and round centre tables and large sized carved cushioned sofas oil paintings, cottage piano with it's pianella one 10 feet. high pipe organ musical boxes steel safes, old Chinaware, 1 Birch Motor car 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 20 to 25 H.P. in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Under instructions from Trustees of the Late Dadabhoy Nowroji Daver, Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Daver's Bungalow near Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, on SUNDAY, the 18th day of January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) very rare and old pieces of furniture such as solid blackwood sliding dining table, handsome carved and plain sideboards, marble top plain and carved round and pier tables, cottage piano, with its pianolla pipe organ, musical boxes, very rare and old wall and hall clocks, hall cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, old Chinese cupboards fitted with brass figures full sized (7 by 6) old carved double bed, bedroom set of dressing, washing table and almyrahs to match steel are proof safes, many other rare and rich articles, ornaments glass crockery and best platedware also (1) 5 seater Birch motor-car in perfect running order.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

KUSUMA

A boon to sufferers from Gonorrhea. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kingly specific for Ladies, suffering from Leucorrhœa and menstrual disorders. Per Phial Rs. 2, V. P. Charges Extra.

ANANDA KUTEERAM,
POST BOX No. 246, MADRAS.

RAWLPLUGS.

For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the walls—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.

Extensively used throughout India by electricians, plumbers, building contractors etc. Write for full particulars to Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Punjab.

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegrams:—NOXID.
Telephone:—No. 20788

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Devji and Brothers, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the remaining stock in trade of their shop in Chuckla Street near Crawford Market, as the partnership is dissolved and the property taken by the Improvement Trust the whole stock is to be sold to the highest bidder such as almyrahs, cabinets, sofas, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, swings, glass door show cases teapoys, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, glass door silver cabinet and show cases, book cases, revolving top writing tables, pieces of tapestry and crittons, iron screws Landaulette Motor Car and many other things.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SANDAL WOOD FANS, BRASS EYE-LETS RINGS, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms.

By order of the Malad Estate Receiver:—
1 large Godrej safe with stand.

By order of the Office concerned:—
21 pieces Chinese Sandalwood Silk Fans.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes:—
177 bundles Brass Eyelet Rings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 Arab Horse in Saddle and Harness.
1 Waler Horse in Harness.
1 "Itala", 15-20 H.P., 4 cylinder Landaulette, 7 seater Motor Car in good running order.
1 "Adler", 5 seater, 4 cylinder Motor Car.
By order of the office concerned.
1 Overland Touring Motor Car 4 seater No. 3199.
By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer.
1 Ford Motor Car. No. 9888.

AUCTION SALE OF SEASONED WOOD RICH FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Queen's Road, opposite to the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather inset chairs cutlery cabinet Baba gari with "C" spring, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains teapoys, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Persian marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chair, E. irons, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PANEL PINS-BULLET HOBS LONG AND SMALL HEAD RIVETS CUT-TIP-NAILS, SLOGGING WIRE SCREW, FILES, THREAD, OWLS, BUFFER KNIVES, WAX BALLS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

27 Casks Panel pins Bullets Hobs, Long and small head rivets, cut tips Nails, etc., etc.,
18 Cases Iron slugging wire.
2 Cases Iron screws.
8 Cases Extra Black Thread No. 25.
3 Cases Wax Balls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET, MAZGOAN.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Haribhan Damodar, the Transferee of mortgage of the undermentioned property, dated the 13th November, 1918, made between Damodar Vithal of the one part and Haribhan Damodar of the other part and at the account and at the risk of Taibai, widow of Anant Ramchander, Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Anant, Baboo Anant and Chandrakant Baboo and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Transferee under the Transfer of mortgage and the deed of mortgage, dated 14th day of April, 1917 and made between the said Taibai, widow and others of one part and Damoder Vithal Vydia of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece and parcel of Government ground, situate lying and being at Mazagoan Kolywada, Sub-District Mandvi, fronting the Mazagoan Dockyard Road, formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors, one plot where of is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 79, New No. 11412, Old Survey No. 1/224, New Survey No. 3445, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards and the other part is registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 409, New No. 11682, Old Survey No. 755, New Survey No. 2446 and containing by admeasurement 43 square yards and the whole is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No 6924 and 6925, Street Nos. 16-18-21-23 1st Carpenter Street Mazagaon Kolywada and bounded on the north by Public passage on the East by the ground now or lately of Chimnaji Pandurang on the South by the public passage and on the West by sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co. Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF MOTLIBAI ROAD AND GELL STREET, WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE KNOWN AS "HUMAYUN MAHAL."

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Borah Essabhaj Mulla. Abdealli under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 4th October 1924 made between Borah Essabhoy Mulla Abdealli of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 994 square yards or there abouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the junction of Motlibai Road and Gell Street, being plot No. 103 of the Agripada West Estate and bounded on the North West by Motlibai Road, on the North East by Goll Street, on the South West by Plot No. 140 and on the South East by a service passage and forming portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3505 and 3529 parts of an is assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4030 (6 and 7) parts of and Street No. 103 and 95 parts of and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4/1871 (Byculla Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

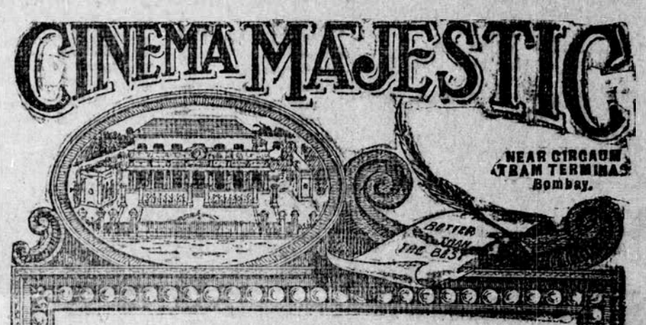
WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
A thrilling Drama of a Man's Gratitude for a Girl's devotion, Starring
ANITA STEWART
IN
"A QUESTION OF HONOR."
in 7 Reels.
The Programme includes the International News.
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
ONE PICTURE IN A MILLION FOR YOU!
The Thrilling World-famed "Scarlet Pimpernel" Romance on the Screen
"I WILL REPAY"
BARONESS ORCZY'S WORLD-FAMED
SCARLET PIMPERNEL ROMANCE
A Story of the Days of the French Revolution.
Students of Colleges and Schools will be admitted at half rates to-day in the 5-15 P. M. (S. T.) Show only in the Box, Sofa and First Class
Four Shows to-day: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30—P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC



TO-MORROW
COMMENCES THE GREAT
MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.'s
NEWEST PICTURE
A CHECK TO THE KING
an interesting episode from the early life of Shivaji showing how he used his head to relieve his father from the clutches of the Sultan of Bijapur.

NEW PERFORMANCE NEW
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
WILL STAGE THEIR NEW PLAY
AT NEW ELEPHINSTONE THEATRE
Corner Grant Road.
On SUNDAY, The 18th JANUARY 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
NAND-KUMAR
By V. S. GURJAR.
Booking open every morning and evening from To-day at the Theatre

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
SATURDAY, 17th Jan. 1925
at 8-30 p.m.
VIRATANAYA

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON
ANOTHER WEEK OF
NAVALSHA HIRJI
A SHRI KRISHNA PRODUCTION
featuring
Mr. Mohan Lalaji
Time and prices as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 And 10
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
THE YANKEE CONSUL
7 Reels of laughter and thrills.
The story of a colossal practical joke, which contains some situations of an extremely exciting and sensational nature. Douglas MacLean made you scream in "GOING UP" he is even funnier in this new picture. His great motor ride in a high powered car with no brakes is something not to be missed. A brilliant sparkling play acted by a comedian who knows how to manufacture fun.
PATHE GAZETTE
FOR GUESTS ONLY.
(Parrott Comic)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P. M.
LEE WHITE & CLAY SMITH Co.
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"YOUNG Mrs. WINTHORP"
With Ethel Clayton.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"A SMALL TOWN IDOL"
With Ben Turpin.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
"THE LAST TRIAL."
With Maurice Flynn.

Break into "Bliss" Sublime
Our
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Will do it
Friday-16th Jan. 1925-Friday
9-30 p. m. (Standard)
THE NEW
JAPANESE CIRCUS
LOCATION
SANDHURST ROAD & BHINDI BAZAAR JUNCTION.
30 Talented & Wonderful Artists 30
A Rare combination of
"EUROPEANS," "JAPANESE," "PHILIPPINES" & "INDIAN."
Professor "Arakichi's"
Performing Animals, a Wonder.
DEVILS—FLYING DEVILS TOO—DEVILS
MARK Four Flying Devils. MARK
(NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN INDIA)
Rates:—Rs. 3/6-, 2/4-, 1/2-, and Annas 9.
Children under 10 Years half the above Rates.
MATINEES Sat. & Sun, 4-30 p. m.
Prof. ARAKICHI & HIRAKICHI,
Proprietors.

(Continued from Column 6.)

From Calcutta:—69 drums paint, 684 kegs paint.
From Calcutta:—117 bales B Twills, 20 bales jute twins, 25 bales gunnies, 285 bales paper, 41 cases medicines, 15 cases cotton shirts, 17 drums linseed oil.
From Madras:—77 bales cotton, 245 bales cotton waste, 42 bundles cotton waste, 23 bags drugs.
From Cuddalore:—20 cases confectionery.
From Tuticorin:—30 cases tea.
From Calicut:—72 bags copra, 225 bags cocoanuts, 31 baskets dry ginger 9 cases tea 10 chests tea, 80 half chests tea.
From Ponani:—267 bags cocoanuts.
From Badagara:—179 bags copra.
From Tellicherry:—140 bags copra, 683 bags cocoanuts.
S S British Rosa. Agents:—Shaw Wallace & Co.:—
From Abadan:—24 empty cylinders, 8965.4 tons liquid fuel in bulk.
S S Varsova. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—
From Busrah:—18 empty cylinders, 1474 baskets dates, 14 bags quince seed, 15 bags almond kernels, 150 bags silver coins, 45 cases specie.
From Karachi:—78 bags potatoes.
S S Waroonga. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—
From Colombo:—15 bales paper
From Alleppoy:—11 bags dry ginger, 50 bags copra.
From Calicut:—104 bales cotton, 150 bundles bark, 75 bundles empty gunnies, 20 bundles ginger, 105 baskets ginger, 43 bags ginger, 43 bags copra, 70 cases Tea, 10 chests tea, 70 half chests tea.
From Badagara—1496 bags copra.
From Cannanore:—10 bundles sandalwood, 25 bags pepper, 1078 bags cocoanuts and copra.
S S Rassay. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—
From Cardiff:—5675.7 tons coal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 15.
S S Lauterfels, Wittingburg, Hamburg.
S S Garada, Hitchings, Moulmein.
S S Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.
S S Borneo Maru, Motasige, Kobe
S S Bellview, Clements, Hull.
S S Staksby, Sawdon, Leith.
S S Merton Hall, Cooper, Marmagoa.
S S Konderkerk, Soutendam, Calcutta
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Mirzapore, Jones, Karachi.
S S Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Jan. 15.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
S S Lauterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lauterfels, 3849 tons, Captain H Wittingburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 5333 tons, Captain A Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.
S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Blance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, 4262 tons, Captain T Motosige, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Bellview:—The K N Company's steamer Bellview, 2794 tons, Captain W H Clements, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.
S S Staksby: The T M Company's steamer Staksby, 2906 tons, Captain A H Sawdon, will sail to-day from harbour for Leith, with a general cargo.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain S Watson, will sail to-day fro mharbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Konderkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Konderkerk, 3633 tons, Captain C Soutendam, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Mirzapore:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mirzapore 4135 tons, Captain C Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 15, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 17/1, M M & Co.
3 City of London 5714, K'chi 16/1 K N & Co.
4 Frogner, 3323, Colombo 16/1, Graham T and Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, China, 3/2 M M and C
6 Liebenfels, 3852, K'chi NF, L Edward
7 Castalia 4171 L'pool 24/1 Graham Co. Ld.
9 Pentamy, 2182, Dunkirk, 16/1, Grahams Trading Co.
12 Homestead, 4122, NF, 20/1, Vol. Bros.
14 Atago Maru, 4670, Japan, 22/1, N Y Kaisha.
14 Karoa 3607 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
16 Leominster, 2353, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Gruyumead, 2443, Dunkirk, 20/1, T M and Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 21/1 M M & Co.
7 Ganga 1933, Genoa 20/1 L Triestino.
8 Salina, 3349, K'chi, 16/1 L Triestino.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 17/1 O S Kaisha.
10 and 11 Sado Maru, 3,627, Kobe, 20/1 N Kaisha.
15 Waroonga 1341,

PRINCES DOCK.
B Jalavijaya 2287, Rangoon 20/1 S S N Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 24/1 O S Kaisha.
F Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 20/1, M M and Co.
Hoost Capelle, 583, Aleppy, 17/1, Merchant S N Co.
K Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 24/1 T M & Co.
L M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co.
N Dogra 3281 Java 17/1 M M & Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Naringa due about 17th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 30th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia due about 25th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macfarlane due about 17th January, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macindo due about 8th February Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 17th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.
Othello due about 16th January, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 20th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommeledijk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Chera due about 19th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Isarco due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.

EXPORTS.

15-1-25.
S S Castalia for Liverpool:—6 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 55 bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 800 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 360 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 25 bales dry salted sheep skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 725 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 60 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co.; 17 bales wool H Balkisondas; 47 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 123 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 16 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 4 bales wool, K Rekhibdas; 12 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 24 bales wool, C Kunglal; 5 bales goat hair, V Oomersey; 2 bales goat hair, G Gumanmall; 189 cwt condiments, M Poonjaja & Sons, 1 bale wool, M Nissim.
S S Castalia for Marseilles:—5 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 300 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 30 bales cotton fly, Indian Cotton Waste Ld.
S S Castalia for Glasgow:—1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.
S S Castalia for Boston:—1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co. Ld 200 cwt gum ghatty, S Khetsey & Co.
S S Pentowy for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Gill & Co. 110 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.
S S Narkunda for London:—3 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, deer horns, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld, 1 bundle woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld.; 1 bale cotton curtains, D Chellaram; 1 bundle woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff 5 bales garsaq skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 bales jackal skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 22 cwt. ganga I, Fakirmahomed; 32 bales cow hides tanned P Hassam; 21 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.
S S City of London for Liverpool:—7 bales wool, M Nissim; 10 bales wool, K Esmail; 1247 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.
S S City of London for Antwerp:—1500 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 30 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co.
S S City of London for Ghent:—175 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Libenfels for Hamburg:—5 cwt cardamoms, N C Bhesania & Co.; 1680 cwt barley, Ralli Bros.; 75 cwt. Nux Vomica, Tamboli & Co.; 4 bales Senna leaves, Tamboli & Co.
S S Libenfels for Rotterdam:—2500 cwt. teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 12000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 10000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.; 5000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 30 bales cotton fly, Indian Cotton Waste Ld.; 313 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.
S S Libenfels for Helsingfors:—1 bale wool, len carpets, S Bruderer.
S S Libenfels for Aalesund:—30 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.
S S Stakesby for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt ground nuts Strauss & Co. Ltd.
S S Salina for Constantinople:—6 bales cotton yarn, I David & Co.; 39 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, H M Ghazanfar; 25 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 75 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Salina for Trieste:—165 bales cot
S S cotton, Vurdhman
S S Salina for Varna:—23 bales coton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.
S S Gange for Naples:—1000 cwt caster seed Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.
S S Gange for Leghorn:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;
S S Gange for Genoa:—2800 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt niger seed, Ralli Bros. 1700 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie & Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.
S S Homestead for New York:—187 bales sinews, Hollinghurst & Co. Ld. 200 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.
S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—150 bales thread waste, V N Joshi.
S S Jeypore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Amersey & Sons; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha Ld.
S S Jeypore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.
S S Jeypore for Nagoya:—400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.
S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Amersey & Sons.
S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Sado Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.
S S Sado Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.
S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Altai Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Altai Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld. 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co. Ld.
S S Kidderpore for Shanghai—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

15-1-25.
S S City of Birmingham. Agents James Finlay & Co. Ld:—
From Hull:—20 kegs grease, 15 cases ultramarine, 50 cases washing blue, 80 cases metal polish, 28 cases varnish, 232 cases colour, 118 cases paint, 1315 kegs paoint, 140 drums paint, 65 drums turps, substance, 941 drums linseed oil, 12 drums disinfectant fluid, 15 cases cottons, 29 bales cottons, 28 casks scrap steel, 36 casks steel files, 20 casks white lead, 81 bundles steel, 197 bundles angles, 27 pieces Angles, 40 pieces steel plates, 500 pieces bars, 85 bundles bars, 52 flats.
From Middlesbro:—96 bundles bars 4458 bundles galvd sheets, 2080 plates hard spelter, 100 draw bars, 29 joists, 60 chawnels, 189 plates 282 pipes.
S S Barpora. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—
From Busrah: 20 bags old brass 19 bags Quiner seed.
From Bushire:—10 bundles specie, 11 bags gum 35 bags Attari, 11 bags raisins.
From Dubai:—3 tins pearls, 4 cases spedie, 93 bundles specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—3 bundles specie, 35 bundles M roots, 20 bundles attari, 42 bundles wool, 49 bundles rose buds, 20 jottas rose buds 21 bags almonds, 214 bags raisins, 56 bags Figs 55 bags pistas, 165 bags almond seed.
From Muscat:—1 bundles silver dollars, bundles specie, 233 bags dates.
From Gwadar:—271 bundles siffi mats
From Verawal:—507 bales cotton.
S S Maur. Agents F F Campbell and Co. Ld.
From Bangkok:—9 bundles raw silk, 6565 bundles teak scantlings, 113538 pieces teak scantlings, 833 pieces teak planks, 550 pieces teak squares.
S S Nurjehan. Agents Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.:—

(Continued in column 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 640.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 690.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 680.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.77—1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 89.15
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Srcs. 85.40
London—Rome Liras 116.60
London—Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange Market Closed quiet.

London, Jan. 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 7. 8 steady.
Bar Silver Spot. 32 1/4 steady.

London, Jan. 14.

Rentes 3 o/o 48 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 ½
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver —Declined owing to China selling. India bought. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 o/o since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 14.

Stockholm	17.73
Christiania	31.28
[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium (yesterday's)	95 65
Athens (yesterday's)	263.50)
Prague	159.00

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.
BANK'S T T:—
Selling Ready 1/5 27/32
Buying Ready 29/32
Selling Febry. 13/16
Buying Febry. 29/32
Selling Mar. 25/32
Buying Mar. 7/8.
Selling Apl. 3/4.
Buying Apl. 13/16.
Selling May 23/32
Buying May 25/32
Selling June 11/16.
Buying June 3/4.

New York, Jan. 14.

Demand Bills 4,77 00.

London, Jan. 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 89.22
Exchange on London in Germany 19,165,000h.
Exchange on London in Italy 115,22

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4/-
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 ¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 o/o Rentes 20

LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 3 per cent.
One Month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—
Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/2/6.
,, forward Rs. 14/2/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/8/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/2/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/1/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73.

London, Jan. 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 87—8
Silver ready, d. 32—4.
Silver forward, d. 32—1.
TONE OF SILVER:—
India bought cash and sold forward. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing America offered silver after the price was fixed.

GOLD.

London Jan. 14.

There were no supplies of gold availabl in London this week. But demand from India was Keen—Large amount is bought for shipment from New York to Bombay, both direct and via London.

BARLEY

London, Jan. 14

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 42/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/8.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/10
5 p.c. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 p.c. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 p.c. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 p.c. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 p.c. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 p.c Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 14.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £21 1/4.
National Bank £48 1/2
P. and O. Bank £11 3/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8
FREIGHT OF COAL.
Cardiff to Bombay 12/9.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Jan. 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93, unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/2 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 11/16+.1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £117 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 unchanged

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

In the Share Market jutes in sympathy with a quieter hessian market ruled dull with only a moderate business passing. Towards the end of the session however the market rallied closing steady at the best of the day. In coals the tone continues firm with a good enquiry for the better class stocks. In miscellaneous the demand for Telephones still continues, while Marshalls and Indian Iron and Steel are the turn easier. Teas were somewhat easier with sellers predominating. In cottons a quieter market is reported. Government securities were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—
Government Securities.—3½ per cent Government Paper 67, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/12, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 102.
Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Light Railway 62/8.
Cottons:—Dunbar 184, Kesoram 3/11.
Jutes:—Alliance 661/8, Clive 45, Dalhousie 464, Fort William 421, Gondalpara 1038, Gourepore 789, Howrah 45/12, Hukumchand 11/1, Kankinarrah 521, Kelvin 903, Lansdowne 362, Lawrence 680, Lothian 452, National 33/12, Naihati 561, Presidency 8/8, Union 263/8, Waverley 8/3.
Coals:—Aldih 57, Bansjorah 14/8, Bhulanbararee 30/4, Burrakur 29/12, Huntodih 5, New Kessurgurrah 12/6, Raneegunge 45/8, South Karanpura 10/4, Talcher 7/4, Bhalgora 10, Gopalichuck 11/2, Kuardih 8/14.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6/10, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Marshall and Co 3/9, Bengal Flour 101, Hooghly Flour 26/12, British India Corporation ord 4/14, British India Corporation pref 104, Madan Theatres 5/15, Partubpore Sugar 10.
Tea Companies:—Barelli 5/15, Hattikhira 32/4, Hoolungooris 550, Rutema 19/12, Sapoi 25/4.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 14.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Feb/March sellers 20/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 17/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/11 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 17/0 1/4.
Tone:—New Crop futures were lower on reduction of freights.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 15. 5. p.m.

Ready prices are unchanged and ruled around yesterday's closing levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4600 bags, showing a meagre record of off-take.
Our Forward Market has further declined to-day, evidencing a drop of 3d. in Java Forward Prices, of 2d, in Beet Sugar Prices Forward Delivery and of about 1d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Jan/Feb/-March. Shipment.
The following are the quotations during the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready (opening) Rs. 18/2, (closing) Rs. 18/2.
Shipment Dec. (opening) sh. 19/6, (closing) sh. 19/3, FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. (opening) sh. 20, (closing) sh. 19/9. FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar per cwt. FBH.:—
Shipment June/July (opening) sh. 17/4, (closing) sh. 17/2
Shipment July/Aug./Septr. (opening) sh. 17, (closing) sh. 16/10.
Continental Beet Sugar per cwt. FBH.:—
Shipment Decr. (opening) sh. 18/4, (closing) sh. 18/1.
B.R. B. Beet Sugar per cwt. FBH.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. (opening) sh. 18/6, (closing) sh. 18/4.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar per cwt:—
Ready (opening) Rs. 17/7, (closing) Rs. 17/6
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. (opening) sh. 18/5 (closing) sh. 18/5, FBH.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 19 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan. 18/4.
Tone:—Opened very irregular—Prices were firmer and closed quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 15.

A further drop of 14 to 18 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 8 points lower.
Messrs. Umriagr and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th instant as under:—
"General feeling influenced by reacting tendencies of securities and grain markets."
Owing to further lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 456, i.e. Rs. 3 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May At the opening of the sessions prominent shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 458 1/2. Selling by Commission Houses and Offices caused a set-back and the market gave way to Rs. 457 1/2 and closed at the same rate. At the Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 457 3/4 and declining to Rs. 457 on general selling closed steady at Rs. 457 1/2. Commission Houses were buyers for Oomra March.
Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 456 and steadily improved to Rs. 459 on buying by Bazar operators. On scattered selling the values receded to Rs. 458 and the market closed at Rs. 458 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 443, and closed at Rs. 444 on buying by shroffs. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 391 and Rs. 381 respectively.
Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	457 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	392
,, ,,	March ..	..	382
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	458 1/2
,, ,, ..	March ..	..	444 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 15.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	410	395
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	465	450
M. G. Khandesh ..	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	458
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	393
,, ,,	March ..	..	383
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	458
,, ,, ..	March	..	444

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January 15.

New York Market 14th January.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	ounce previous close.
23.78	Jan.		23.64	—14
24.00	Mar.	23.95—05	23.85	—15
24.30	May		24.13	—17
24.52	Jul.		24.35	—17
24.03	Oct		23.85	—18

New York spot on 13th January, 24.30 —06. New Orleans 23.75 —10.
May highest 24.27 (10.07 a.m.), lowest 24.10 (2.18 p.m.), range .17 points.
Liverpool market 14th January.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.90	Jan.			12.83	—07
12.97	Mar.	12.93—04	12.94—03	12.9	—06
13.07	May	13.02—05		13.00	—07
13.14	Jul.			13.06	—08
12.92	Oct.			12.89	—04
Egyptian 25.95	May			Mutilated.	
25.25	Jul.			25.30	+05

American cross rate 4.76 1/2. Quiet steady market.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 14.

Futures at New York.—
January 23.64—.14
March 23.85—.15
May 24.13—.17
July 24.35—.17

Liverpool, Jan. 14

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O C Liverpool
January 12.83—.7
March 12.91—.6
May 13.00—.7
July 13.06—.8

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
January 12.85—.5
March 12.93+.6
May 13.03—.4
July 13.09—.5
October 12.88—.4
November. 12.82—.2
January 12.74—.8

EGYPTIANS.

March 26.65—.5
May 25.95 unchanged

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
January	12.83—.7
February	12.83—.7
March	12.91—.6
April	12.94—.6
May	13.00—.7
June	13.02—.7
July	13.06—.8
August	13.02—.4
September	12.95—.5
October	12.89—.3
November	12.80—.4
December	12.77—.4
January	12.75—.4

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan 14

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal Standard 13.07 fair inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.25
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
March 23.92
May 24.22
July 24.45
New York Noon Call.—
March 23.94
May 24.23
July 24.46
New Orleans 10 a.m.—
January 23,73
May 24.13

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

SCINDE.—
Good 10.55
Fully Good 10.95
Fine 11.35
BENGAL.—
Good 10.65
Fully Good 11.05
Fine 11.45
OMRA.—
Good 10.95
Fully Good 11.45
Fine 11.95
BROACH.—
Good 11.20
Fully Good 11.60
Fine 12.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

January	27.35+.5
February	27.05+.5
March	26.77+.7
April	26.35+.5
May	26.00+.5
June	25.65+.5
July	25.30+.5
August	25.05+.5
September	24.50+.5
October	24.15+.5
November	21.65+5
December	21.50+5
January	21.45+.5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5000
Day's Exports to Continent 21,000
Futures at New York.—
January 23.64—.14
March 23.85—.15
May 24.13—.17
July 24.35—.17
Spot Cotton at New York 24.15—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.60—.15
Futures at New Orleans.—
May 23.78—.16
July 24.06—.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 3/8
Demand Bills 4.77.00
Silver Foreign mined 68 1/2

WHEATS.

London, Jan. 14.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan./Feb. paid 65/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb. seller 67.
Tone:—Market was firmer with more demand from Italy and France—closed quieter.
Australian Jan./Feb. paid 66.
Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. London paid and sellers 63/10 1/2
Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. London buyers 62/10 1/2
Tone:—Market was firmer with more demand from Italy and France—closed quieter
Club No. 2 Calcutta April/May sellers 63.
Choice White Bombay April/May sellers 64
London, Jan. 14.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 64lbs. paid for April shipment 66/3
Cargo, Western Australia paid for January 66/6
Cargo, South Australian paid for February 66/3 and paid for March shipment 66/3
Cargo, New South Wales paid for March shipment in bags 66/1½ and for bulk 66/7 1/2
Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for February shipment 64.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb sellers £24 5/8.
Linseed Tone:—Steadily held—poor demand
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan./April sellers 47/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/August sellers 48 1/8.

London, Jan 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed steady—only small business has been reported—£22 1/16 paid for Jan./Feb. and £22 1/8 buyers for Jan./Feb. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay quoted for Jan/Feb shipment at £10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay for Jan./Feb. sellers £23 1/4.

London, Jan. 14.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. shipment to Hull at £21 3/8.
In Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb shipment to Hamburg at £20.
In Wheat, Cargo Choice White Karachi for February at 64 and Cargo. Australian for February and also for March at 66/3 In Parcels, Choice White Karachi at 63/10 1/2 for Jan./Feb. and for May/June shipment at 66/9.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 14.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan./Feb. sellers £20 3/4
Toria for Jan./Feb paid and buyers £20—shipment—closed firmer but quiet.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 15, Ready Jan.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..	
,, Fine	M.G.	..	400/10	..	
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	400/10	..	
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	380/85	..	
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	460/65	..	
Nagpur		..	460/65	..	
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	..	455/60	..	
Pulgaon .. ,,	,,	..	455/60	..	
Dhamangaon ,,	,,	..	450/55	..	
Amraoti .. ,,	,,	..	445/55	..	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	..	445/55	..	
Mulkapur ,,	,,	..	445/50	..	
Khandesh ,,	,,	..	440/45	..	
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	March.
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	..	..	480/82
,, Fully Good	,,	..	..	..	
Muthia Fine	,,	..	..	..	
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..	
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..	
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..	
Westerns	,,	..	520	..	
,,	H.G.	..	..	..	
Miraj	M.G.	..	620	..	
Cambodia	,,	..	550	..	

Ready average quality.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th January, 1925.

Cotton	3516	Bales.
Wheat	28138	Cwt.
Linseed	5632	,,
Rapeseed etc.	2612	,,
Gingellyseed	16139	,,
Poppyseed	15	,,
Groundnuts	18218	,,
Castorseed	3431	,,
Rice	6009	,,
Myrabollams	4156	,,
Cottonseed	19506	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	2280	,,
Juwar	105	,,
Masur	1387	,,
Barley	954	,,
Bajri	3126	,,
Coal	2114	Tons.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 15

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	452-8	..	452-8
Bombay Cotton	520	..	520
Bombay Dyeing	1095-1112-8-1090	1080-1100-1080	86-62-8-1067-8
Century	540-16-4	410-7-8-17-8	517-8
Nagpur	555-37-8	535-40	31-4-536-4
Colaba	175-70	165-70	165
Crescent ex-divi.	258-12-60-53-12	253-12-47-8	247-8
Indore	425-16-4	412-8-13-12	408-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	485-56-4	450-53-12	50-41-4-446-4
Pearl ex-divi.	580 85-62-8	552-8-60	82-8-560
Phœnix	585	..	570
Bharucha	102-8	..	102-8
Simplex	245-25	222-8-25	222-8
Swan	1040	..	1080
Swadesh	635	640	637-8
Pabni	373-12	..	373-12
Fazal ex-divi.	961-4-30	940 30-20-12-8	15-11-4-920
Mathuradas	225	..	225
Tata Mill	171-4	..	170
Globe	47-8	..	47-8
Mysore	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji	435-395	390	380
Finlay ex-divi.	750	..	750
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	188-12	..	187-8
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	127-8
Alcock	200	..	205
Bombay Burma Old ..	327-8	..	327-8
Bombay Elec Tram ..	95	..	93-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	65	..	65
Bundi Cement	8-8	..	8-8
Central E. Mining	31-12	..	31-8
Indian Cement	37-8	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ord.	11	11	11
Tata Steel Defd.	30-25-26-4	30	29-4

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Mr. T. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (Dec. 10).—
The Government has issued its last crop estimate for this season and from now on we shall have only the facts that the Census reports to deal with.
The statement may seem audacious, but it must be admitted that it it very difficult for the experienced student of cotton statistics to reconcile a crop estimate of only 13,153,000 bales with the report that 12,225,025 bales had been ginned up to December 1. If the yield is not to exceed the estimate there remains only 927,-975 bales to be ginned after the 30th of November. After that date last season there was ginned 928,000 bales, and it is almost impossible to believe that the the quantity of cotton unginned on the 1st of December was no larger this year than last.
In 1913-14 the total ginned up to the 1st of December was 12,088,000 bales. The crop for that season turned out to be 13,988,000 bales, not including linters, and those who care about the size of this year's yield are advised to closely compare the ginning returns of the two seasons mentioned.
But the size of this year's crop is no longer a question of much importance.
A very large portion of the cotton already ginned has been sold. Money to carry the balance is easily obtainable at low rates. The world's cotton manufacturers seem to be willing, if not eager, to stock up at about present prices and it is to be doubted whether a crop of even 14,000,000 bales would keep them out of the market. It might, and probably would prevent any advance but that it would cause an immediate or serious decline it at least questionable.
But that it would leave a surplus to be carried over into next season is not to be denied, and since a surplus supply of cotton is something of a novelty nowadays its ultimate effect depends largely upon whether next season's crop promises to be sufficient or insufficient.
Speculation upon this phase of the problem is of course premature, but if the South should reduce the area planted or the boll weevil should reappear the remnant of this season's production would bring very high prices and until there is some indication of the probabilities in 1925-26 those who need cotton will probably be wise to buy it at or about current prices.
The dry goods market appears to reflect the prevalence of this view, for goods are moving freely at prices that are no lower than those asked when cotton was two cents higher and the same inference is to be drawn from the export movement which continues to gain on last year.
Barring some unlooked for and improbable cataclysm in business, a collapse of the boom in the stock market is about the only contingency concerning which any apprehension is to be felt.
A reaction there is due. It is to be hoped that it will come soon, for an uninterrupted continuance of the advance may create a situation that will be fraught with danger.

METALS.

London Jan. 14.

English best Selected Copper £70 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £66 7/8
Copper Braziers £86
Yellow Metal £8 3/16
Hard Spelter £30 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £17 1/8
Tin Block £267

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, January 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone and Century	1 1 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 3
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 2 0
Phoenix per piece	6 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 8 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 7 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 10 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustani	11 10 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Town Hall.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Bombay Ladies' meeting to support Maternity Benefits Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m. Lady Jagmohandas to preside.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Town Hall.

Elphinstone College Social Gathering, Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Umtali" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 17th inst. instead of on Wednesday the 21st as previously notified.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's office on Sunday (the 18th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

SANGLI RESIDENTS' SOCIAL.

The 8th annual social gathering of students and citizens of Sangli residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday, (the 18th inst.) in the Argan Education Society's Buildings, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay. All people of Sangli are cordially requested to attend.

"MESSAGE OF BELGAUM CONGRESS".

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalya Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will speak on the "Message of the Belgaum Congress". Purdah arrangements are made. All ladies are cordially invited.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th January 1925 to 6 a.m. of 15th January 1925.

Disease Small-pox Attacks 1, Deaths 1; Cholera Attacks nil Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 118
Total Mortality this day last year 90.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. Kashibai Nowrange will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Sunday the 18th January 1925 at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

WELCOME ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

An address of welcome will be presented to His Holiness Swami Shivanand, President of the Ramakrishna Mission and Order, to-day 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on behalf of the Western India Vivekanand Society. Mr. K. R. Javakar, President of the Society, will preside on the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 14th instant. The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" carrying Bombay Mails of 10th instant ex S.S. China left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 14th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Yacoob Gulam Haidar, a domestic servant of the officer's servant quarters at Taba, was charged with attempt to commit suicide.

Deputy Inspector Rahn prosecuted.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the accused went to his master at 7.30 a.m. on the 1st instant with a bleeding hand and complained to him that Bhima, another servant had cut his throat. The accused was removed to G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. The police made inquiries in the matter but could not find any evidence to connect Bhima with the crime. The police searched the accused's box when some razor blades and blood stained clothes were found.

The accused said that Bhima attempted to cut his throat because his master had given him a new coat and shirt.

The case adjourned to 23rd instant.

STUDENTS' ART EXHIBITION.

The Students-art-Exhibition Ahmedabad opened by Mahatmaji, was held at the "Anjivan Vidyarthi Bhuvan" on the Convocation day. The following students were awarded Medals and prizes.

Silver Medals:—Kanaiyalal Desai, Sumitben Kanga, Kantaben Thakore.

First Class Prizes:—1 Krishnalal Bhatt. 2 Khilal Dave. 3 Umashanker Thaker. 4 Mrs.

Second Class Prizes:—College of Fine Arts (Bombay), Chandulal Gajjar, (for medal engraving), Dadawala P. B., Ramjibhai Patel.

Third Class Prizes:—Hemshanker Wadhawan, Mrs. Belwadi Borsad, Vimala Deni Anand, Dr. Thakker Bombay.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

The following public lectures will be delivered in Bombay by Swami Sharvanandji, Ramkrishna Math, Madras:—

14th Jan.—"Hinduism and Untouchability" (English) at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 p.m.

15th Jan.—"Soul of Hinduism" (in Hindi) at Girgaum at 6 p.m.

16th Jan.—"Religion as a Force of Union" (English) at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m.

17th Jan.—"God, Soul and Matter" (in English) at Hirabag at 6 p.m.

"INDIA'S EMINENT PERSONS".

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver a Lantern Lecture on 'Eminent Persons in India' in Marathi at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) for the students of the Chale Education Society's Parel High School at Shaherwalla Building, Lalbag. Students are requested to attend.

FOR THE RACES.

Wise Punters say they will pay any amount for dead certainties—here is your chance—follow Turf Expert.

TO-MORROW EXCELLENT CERTAINTIES.

Recoup your losses—Rs. 5/- only.

D.B.TARAPOREVALA SONS. & CO.
190, Hornby Road, Fort

CURE FOR CORNERS.

REFORM OF BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVT. AND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Government of Bombay (Finance Department) has issued a Resolution in regard to the recommendations of the Committee, appointed last year under a resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council, "to enquire into the constitution, government, customs, practices, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay and to investigate any such complaints of the public and to make such enquiries with reference to any of the aforsaid methods or any other matters opportunity to the aforsaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business, to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper."

The Committee summed up the results of the Enquiry in 20 recommendations. Out of these the Association state on page 31 of the report that they are willing to accept and adopt 11. The Committe have come to the conclusion that in order to suppress "the most sinister manifestion of speculation in Bombay viz., the frequent occurrence of corners", there is only one cure; and that is that the short seller must be left to pay the penalty. The rule which they propose is as follows:—

"The Committee may suspend the buying in of securities when circumstances appear to them to make such suspension desirable in the general interest. The liability of intermediaries shall continue during such suspension unless otherwise determined by the Committee. The right conferred by this rule shall not be exercised in the case of corners or over-bought over-sold positions unless the Committee are satisfied that *prima facie* case of fraud has been established".

Government are prepared, and believe that in this they will have the support of the public, to trust the Association with power which this rule gives them. It will be for the Association to prove by there future administration that the public faith is justified and to this end Government must require them to introduce at once the amended rules or report that they have already done so.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

THURS

Mr. P. E. Percival, C.[illegible] quished charge of the office [illegible] Judicial Commissioner of S[illegible] December, 1924.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., [illegible] litical Agent, Phaltan and A[illegible] the absence of Mr. M. Webb, I[illegible] deputation or pending further orders.

Sister Frances Maud of the League Mercy is appointed for a period of three years to be a non-official lady visitor of His Majesty's Common Prison and House of Correction, Bombay, vice Miss Raby on leave.

Mr Saiyid Abdullahmia Muhammadmia Kadri to act in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. W.L.A. King proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D D Cooper, LL. B., to be Assistant Judge, vice Mr. K. B. Vasudev, LL.B. promoted.

Mr. L. A. Gidney to be Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, under training.

The resignation by Mr. Byramjee R. Jeejeebhoy of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay is accepted.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Satara during the absence of Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. W F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted with effect from 9th April 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for seven months.

Mr. G. G. Desai, Huzur, Deputy Collector Kaira, is granted with effect from 20th January, 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for one month and twenty-five days.

Mr. T. A. Pereira is appointed as Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay District, with effect from the 1st February, 1925.

The Reverend P. R. Hosbons, Chaplain of Hyderabad, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and sixteen days with effect from the 10th January 1925, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of the Reverend J. Y. Rennie M.A., B.D., B. Litt. Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date of his release from military duty.

Mr. D D Kanga, Professor of Chemistry, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on half average pay from 11th October, 1924 to 10th March 1925 with permission to affix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

Mr. V. D. Navalgund, Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum, to officiate as personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. N. T. Jagtap, Inspector of Night Schools, Southern Division, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum.

The services of Major A. G. Tresidder, M. D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date on which he hands over charge of his duties as officer on general duty at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

Major S.S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.P. Medicine (Lond.) I.M.S. to be Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics Grant Medical College, and Physician J. J. Hospital.

Lieutenant-Colonel T.S. Novis, F.R.C.S. (Eng.) I.M.S., to be Superintendent, J J. Hospital, in addition to his own duties as Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Surgeon, J.J. Hospital.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for four months and eight days combined with leave on half average pay for one year five months and eighteen days with effect from the 1st May 1925 or the subsequent date of relief with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of his leave.

CABLE ITEMS.

Port Said.—The fire in the steamer "Barbarige has not yet been extinguished, and it will have to discharge all its cargo.—Reuter.

Mr. William Frederick Gowers has been appointed Governor of the Uganda Protectorate, in succession to Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

ESTABLISHMENTS COMMITTEE'S SELECTION.

The Establishments Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report regarding the appointment of a Municipal Auditor in place of Mr. Bhukandas B. Desai who retired from Municipal service from 1st October, 1924.

In accordance with the resolution of the Corporation a public advertisement was issued and 36 applications received in response to the advertisement were placed before the Committee. The Commissioner, after discussing the question with the Acting Chief Accountant, Mr. M. R. Tambe, gave the combined views of both of them as to the selection of the most suitable candidates among the applicants. The Commissioner after careful consideration of the age, educational attainments and experience of the candidates, has selected the following nine candidates whom he considered as suitable for the post:—Messrs. B. P. Gharda, N. G. Shah, R. Akenside Curtis, Minocher S. Joshi, Framji Pestonji Madon, R. N. Gorakshakar, R. B. Dhuru, Shanker Yeshwant Teli, and Thakordas M. Atmaram Bhukanwala.

The first two candidates, viz: Messrs Gharda and Shah had offered their services on the understanding that they were not to be the whole-time servants of the Corporation. As the Committee were of opinion that it was necessary that the Auditor should devote his whole time to the Municipal work they did not consider the applications of Messrs. Gharda and Shah and invited the remaining candidates for an interview.

After interviewing these candidates with the exception of Mr. R. Akenside Curtis, who was unable to be present on the day of the interview, the Committee have recommended, that Mr. Thakordas M. Atmaram Bhukanwala be appointed as a whole time Municipal Auditor on a salary of Rs. 7,500 per annum in place of Mr. Bhukandas B. Desai retired.

Mr. Joseph Baptista is dissatisfied with the selection. He says in a dissenting minute, "I regret that the selection made by the Commissioner in consultation with the Acting Chief Accountant. In my opinion the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant should have no voice in the selection at all, as the Auditor is to be really the Controller of the Commissioner in the matter of Accounts. I think it is desirable that the Municipal Act should be so amended as to allow the Municipal Accounts to be audited by Government. There is now no [illegible] suspicion."

KOHAT AGREEMENT.

TEXT OF CLAUSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

With regard to the news recently published from Peshwar that the Hindus and Mahomedans of Kohat signed a reconciliation agreement on Monday evening the 'Muslim Outlook' publishes to-day the full text of the compromise that were accepted by all the communities. The following is the text of clauses:—

1. We the representatives of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities of Kohat being desirous of effecting a settlement of all matters among the various communities connected with the Kohat disturbances of September 1924, hereby agree as follows:—(1) that all crimnial cases connected with the Kohat disturbances of September 1924 be dropped and given up and no criminal case of any sort be put forward in the guise of civil suits against one another, either individually or as a community, (2) that the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims will raise no objection and put no obstacle in the way of restoration and reconstruction of their respective places of worship which existed before the disturbances provided that the Gurdwaras at the spring near the fort shall be reconstructed *kacha* and single storied on its old site and no encroachment of extention shall be made in its area. In future the building and use of this Gurdwara shall be subject to the orders which already exist, (3) the Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs will give each other full and genuine assistance in restoring to its owner any property seen and clearly identified by the owner to be his and for which he can offer clear and legitimate proof, (4) that the Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs sincerely assure one another that there will be no organised boycott due to the disturbances on either side in Kohat city or its suburbs and that every effort will be made to maintain friendly relations with each other.

Note.—(1) The case with regard to the pamphlet under sections 153A and 505 I. P.C. already taken up by Government is left to the Justice of Government and the case—Crown (through Mohammad Afzal Khan of Garhi Mawaz Khan) versus Jalal Nisar Naqshband, etc., of Hezdi Chikarkot and Kharmatu under section 307 I.P.C. is excluded from this agreement and this case may be decided by a Council of Leaders.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first Annual General meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held in the Syndicate Rooms of the University of Bombay last evening at 5-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

The first Annual report of the Association was adopted. Dr. Annie Besant was elected President of the Association for the current year 1925. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., A Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., K. Natarajan, and K. C. Roy.

Mr. H. B. Edwards, (Reuters) was elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi was re-elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee for the year 1925.

Mr. P. P. Iyer, (Times of India.)
Mr. M. S. M. Sarma (Associated Press of India.
Mr. Frederic E. Holsinger (Indian Daily Mail).
Mr. P. Joseph (Bombay Chronicle).
Mr. K. P. Khadilkar (Navakal).
Mr. Wootess (Times of India.)
Mr. S. A. Iyer. (Reuter's).
Mr. G. V. Sirur (Times of India.)

GRANT FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mr. V. A. Desai at the outset proposed that a resolution be passed by them expressing their regret at the sad and premature death of Mr. A. K. Bawla. The late Mr. Bawla said Mr. Desai, was a member of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Mr. Bawla's [illegible] midst promising [illegible] do

[illegible] also de[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] franchise [illegible] before [illegible] suggestions [illegible] should consider [illegible] B. P. C. C. [illegible] Board and [illegible] Secretaries of the Khadi Sub-Committees of the different ward committees.

This was carried.

GRANT TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Consideration was then given to the letter to the B. P. C. C. from the Depressed Classes Association requesting the Committee to give the Association some financial help.

Mr. J. B. Patel said that the Association had been conducting a school and a library for the Depressed Classes for the last few years. The school and library were doing very useful work as was admitted by the Sub-committee consisting of Messrs. B. G. Khar and Purshottamdas Tricumdas. They had recommended that a sum of Rs. 250 be given to the Association. Mr. Patel proposed an additional donation of Rs. 250 be given to the Association.

On Mr. Kher's suggestion it was eventually agreed that the Association be given Rs. 25 per month in addition to Rs. 250.

The Committee then adjourned.

SWARAJISTS AND COUNCILS.

PT. MOTILAL MISREPRESENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired to the Associated Press as follows:—

"I was surprised on return to Allahabad to read your Press message stating that in the speech I made at Wardha I 'confessed that Swaraj Party had not up till now achieved anything definite for the country's good'. What I said was that the Councils (not the Swaraj Party) had done no good to the country and were not likely to do any if they remained as they were. The Swaraj Party was there not to extract any good out of them, but to prevent the mischief they were doing in the name of the representatives of the Indian people. In carrying out this object they had fully succeeded, but they made no fetish of the Councils and would be there only so long as the interest of the country demanded it."

LUCKNOW RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The following are the handicaps for the Civil Service Cup to be run at Lucknow on the 22nd January:—

Bidesia 10/13, Elsie R8/11, Little Spec. 8/11 Patrick 8/10, Love Gift 8/3, The Little Corporal 8/2, Chickoo 8/0, Lumination B 7/10, Pamphylia 7/7, Pure Gem 7/5, Fancy Fair 7/0, Lord Vigil 6/0.

SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN.

CAUSE OF KOHAT INCIDENTS.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MORADABAD, Jan. 14.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema has, since its first sitting been discussing resolutions in the Subjects Committee and it was not till late at night that some resolutions were announced as having been passed. They are not subject to the votes of the House.

Maulana Mahomed Naim of Laddhiana spoke on the resolution on Egypt. He expressed the sympathy of the Ulema, with the Egyptians and condemned the British policy in Egypt, which, in his opinion, was based on injustice. He declared that Government should realise that every wrong done to Egypt would be felt by seven and half crores of Indian Muslims as deeply as if the wrong had been done to them.

Maulana Daud Ghaznavi spoke on the resolution relating to Kohat incidents and said that soon after the expression of sorrow by Muslim leaders on the happenings at Multan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had started his Sangathan movement, which, along with the Shuddhi movement, had dealt a blow to the cordial relations between the Hindus and Muslims which prevailed at the time of the speaker's incarceration for 2 years. He blamed the Government for its negligence and expressed himself against the Hindus' move to obtain for the frontier Hindus more rights than they were entitled to. He traced the genesis of the Kohat incidents to the Suddhi and Sangathan movements and said that at Kohat the Hindus had turned their homes into fortresses and armed themselves with ammunition and when the Muslims were returning from the Deputy Commissioner's house they were fired on by the Hindus. The Muslims, under the circumstances, could not escape except by setting fire to houses, a majority of which belonged to the Hindus, and as the Hindus happened to be rich there was considerable loss of property.

Maulana Mubarak Husain spoke on the resolution congratulating Ibn Saud for summoning a World Conference of Muslims. He accused ex-King Husain of an unholy alliance [illegible] non-Muslim Power swhich were out to [illegible] the Muslim religious centre.

[illegible]shir Ahmed spoke on the resolu[illegible]tion of Berar to the [illegible] unity would [illegible]ress declared [illegible]f Berar.

[illegible] LEAGUE.

POLICE BEAT E. TELEGRAPHS.

The Police vs. Telegraph match on the Cooperage resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. The Policemen were the better team from the outset and monopolised play in both periods but their forwards who showed good understanding failed to find the net on several occasions. The Telegraph are a poor side and have to rely a great deal on D'Cunha who forms the backbone of the team. As a forward D'Cunha is extremely individual and he is not very much better as centre half. There are few in the Telegraph attack to give him able support, but that is not sufficient to explain his characteristic selfish dodging. The Police defence have acquired a sound back in Hewson who though he has not played for a long time showed up quite well. His defensive tactics baffled the Telegraphs attackers while his passes were clear and sure. From the bully-off the Policemen forced play into the Telegraph area and it took them ten minutes to score their first goal through McKenzie, the centre-half who was very persevering. The Telegraph attack lacked cohesion and could make no impression upon the Police defence. Walker equalised for the Telegraphs a few minutes before half time.

The struggle began afresh and on equal terms on resumption but the Telegraph area was soon invaded. Bad marksmanship lost the Police many goals and Gravestone himself lost at least three open chances. The efforts of the Police were rewarded when Gravestone took a stinging shot at the Telegraph goalie who dropped the ball which rolled over the line.

The closing stages saw the Police on the offensive but no more goals were scored.

City Police	2 Goals.
Govt. Telegraphs	1 Goal.

Teams were:

Police:—Scott; Abdool Gaffur and Hewson; Rabbit, McKenzie and Paull; Abdul Kadir, Gravestone, Littlewood, Wilkinson and Luxman Vishnu.

Telegraphs:—Windsor, Murray and Peel; Wood, D'Cunha and S F. D'Souza; M. Rodricks, Walker, Kishendar, Page and M. C. D'Souza.

Referees: Messrs. Thornback and White.

EASY VICTORY FOR ST. XAVIER'S.

A one-sided game was the result of the second division fixture between the St. Xavier's College and the Colaba United on the Kennedy Sea Face in which the former ran out winners by 6 goals. The score is no true indication of the play as the winners were well worth double that number.

Immediately after the bully-off the Collegians swept the ball down the field and a fierce and fast tussle ensued in the Colaba twenty-five, but Shunker and Irani worked like Trajans and kept the goal intact. To no purpose however for owing to the inability of their forwards to get going, their opponents were at them again till the inevitable opening goal was scored during a scrimmage in the goal mouth, Fialho being responsible. At this stage the play was mostly confined to the Colaba twenty-five and the College backs were playing well up the field. It was a treat to watch the clever short passing of Fernandes, Fialso and Carasco, in their opponents' ring, a special feature being the unselfishness with which each one got rid of the ball if unable to get a clear shot. These tactics were bound to prove fruitful and in a few minutes Carasco netted the second goal with a neat soft shot. This was quickly followed by number three contributed by Fialho.

The five minutes' rest seemed to revive the Colaba forwards who paid frequent visits to the College twenty-five. But the agile Gomes sent them back again and again with his hard drives. Morea pounced upon one of these and passing to the right inner enabled that player to give Fialho who was unmarked the opportunity to score the fourth goal. Fernandes netted the fifth goal shortly after. Play was then transferred for a spell to the College twenty-five. Irani, who was all over the place, tried very hard to reduce the lead but Pereira was playing a brilliant game and repeatedly set the forward line going. During the closing stages of the game the Colaba goal experienced some anxious moments and Dadoo was responsible for some excellent saves. Just before the final whistle Fialho scored his fourth goal.

The teams were:—

St. Xavier's College: Furtado; Gomes and Appachoo; Pinto, Sullivan and Pereira; Morea, Carasco, Fialho, Fernandes and Carriapa.

Coloba United:—Dadoo; Kishen and Shunker; Irani, Ramji and Vishwanath; S Ramji, Hari, Fisher, M. Shunker and Sawant.

Referees: Messrs. A D'Souza and Leontzini.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The fourth match of the Poona Open Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on its grounds on January 14 1925 between The Police Team of Poona and the Deccan College of Poona and ended in a win for the former by one goal to nil. The Parties were well fitted against each other and no goal was scored in the usual 50 minutes. But in the extra time, the Police team headed by Mr. Maxwell Gumbleton, the Assistant superintendent of Police scored one goal and defeated the opponent.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

TOP-HEAVY EXPENDITURE

U RTHER DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Once again the attendance was very thin and the whole time of the Corporation was occupied in discussing the Municipal Budget.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram in continuing the debate on Budget suggested a decrease of two annas per 1,000 gallons on the supply of water to the mills and an increase of 1/4 per cent on the general water tax in view of the fact that their expenditure of water works department had gone very high of late.

Referring to the remarks passed by Mr. J. M. Mehta at the last sitting on the Progressive Party, Mr. Boman Behram said he would tell Mr. Mehta that had it not been for the Progressive Party, the Nationalist Party would have played ducks and drakes with the civic affairs.

Dr. A. G. Veigas said in view of the retrenchment effected in the Municipal expenditure, they ought to reduce the General Tax by at least one per cent.

A HARSH STEP.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said the decrease of Rs. 11 lacs proposed to be effected was from health, roads and crainage departments and he did not think these departments could be congratulated for this. In five years time the expenditure on health department had risen by Rs. 20 lacs while the decrease proposed was from the Malaria and Halalkhors departments Rs. 30,000 were proposed to be cut down from under the head of malaria while the city was acutely suffering from malaria. Besides 700 "halalkhors" and scavengers were to be sent away at the expense of Rs. 4 lacs. He thought this was a harsh step, for cleanliness was godliness and without the aid of "halalkhors" and scavengers they could not maintain cleanliness of the city.

Referring to the protest of the mill owners, he said what the millowners paid for water tax was a mere flea bite. The present water supply in the city did not satisfy the demand of the people, and if they gave more water to the mills it would mean less supply of water to the people. The mills did not complain of the shortage of water while the people constantly complained.

OVERHAULING NEEDED.

Mr. H. P. Mody appealed to the sense of fairness of the Corporation while considering the protest of the mill [illegible] in regard to the water tax. What they wanted he said, was not retrenchment or economy but an overhauling of their whole system.

REGRETTABLE PARTY STRIFE.

Mr K. F. Nariman pointed out a legal defect in the presentation of the budget and said according to law the budget should be in the hands of the Corporation before the 15th of December and he regretted that it was circulated later, under some excuse or the other. He then enquired as to what had been done in regard to the Kasheli Bridge and Acquisition Committees' enquiries. He urged the Corporation to stop these bungles before effecting retrenchment. He regretted that there were party strifes amongst them instead of all parties attacking the executive. The Progressive party was against the Nationalist party and "vice versa" while the executive remained unmolested. In regard to the tax on industries he suggested to enquire if there was no other way to impose tax on something else than the industry.

Dr. J. V. Vora said the budget was not satisfactory and the Corporation should appoint a committee of taxation to enquire into all the details.

"TOP HEAVY".

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the expenses of administration were top heavy and there was nothing done to cut them down. While the expenditure was growing higher every year their debt was expanding and he thought they should devise measures to balance them equitably.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

BOILERS ACT.

MODIFIED RULES.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the Boiler rules as finally revised in the light of the criticisms received on the original draft published a year ago. The rules are substantially the same and the criticisms and arguments forwarded by the Mechanical Engineer's Association of Bombay Ahmedabad and Gujrat have all been rejected.

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NOTICE

Mr. SHAMSUDDIN MUHAMEDALLI COLABAWALA, who was working as a Contractor in the Government Commissariat Department, has now retired from last year. He holds medals and good references from Government Officials. Henceforth the aforesaid contract will be carried out by his son Mr. HATIMBHOY SHAMSUDDIN.

Shams Cottage,
Deolali, 14-1-1925. M653

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925.

MILITARY TRAINING.

To every thoughtful student of Indian evolution, the question of military training in the country recurs as a serious problem. For the preservation of Dominion status the capacity for complete self-defence is not essential. Partners in the Imperial Commonwealth share an aggregate responsibility. Though Australia has not the power of full self-defence she is an auxiliary of the Empire enjoying autonomous Government. The elements of defence do not consist entirely of men and munition though they are important. During the last war, India offered lavish contributions in men, money and the resources of economic power, and considering the poverty of India and the rich advantages acquired by white dominions through victory, India suffered more than any other partner of the Empire. It is, of course, the fashion to state the case irrespective of facts, but if we consider the acquisitions of Versailles and the sequel of war we find that India won very little for herself in colossal sacrifices and by French aid she sident Wilson's doctrine of the of the Seas. They are decisive advantages which India can contemplate with pride only when she thinks imperially and forgets the treatment of Indians overseas. Indians were good enough for comradeship in Flanders; they are not fit for neighbourly courtesy in the British Commonwealth. The anomaly has sunk deep in the hearts of the people, and no amount of sweet sophistry can get over the implications of subjection at home and ill-treatment abroad. The one is the cause of the other, and when we ask for the redemption of war-aims in regard to India, one of the most pregnant objections is the alleged incapacity of 320 million people to defend their homesteads. In the impeachment, there is a double wrong not dissimilar to the argument that the low literacy of the Indian people under British Rule is a happy excuse for its indefinite and undiluted continuance. Naturally, the lesson of the war and the mocking attitude of junkers towards the fulfilment of self-determination, have enabled Indians to realise the imperative necessity of restoring the military spirit in the people.

As if in response to Indian demand, Lord Rawlinson announced not long ago a scheme of Indianisation which would take three centuries for completion; and Indians who misapprehend the colonial parallel of dominion status often consign to outside authority the regulation of defence and foreign policy in the schemes of reform they outline. The whole conception requires to be reorganised. An India capable of military and naval prowess against all on-comers would not require negotiation or goodwill in her pursuit of freedom, but the main warrant of the British connection is the shouldering of common responsibilities. As the military arm of the Empire, India is England's most solid reliance as the history of a century must prove to her, while the experience of the Great War must convince Britain that the economic resources of India, furnish immense support to her in a conflict of attrition. Nevertheless there is very little evidence of British policy in India for advancing the cause of self-defence. On the contrary the evidence available indicates that India is preferred as a reservoir of economic resources in emergencies rather than as a factor of self-contained power. The policy has to be reversed. The national consciousness of the country rebels against the system of emasculation for the people as a whole. Thwarted at the top, Indian leaders are seeking ways and means for the recovery of the spirit of patriotic self-defence from the bottom. As a grudging compensation for the system of Indian Army Reserve Forces confined to the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians, the Government devised a scheme of territorial training for Indians in certain urban areas. The nature of its control and the invidious spirit animating it, have gone a long way to defeat its purpose; to anyone who eagerly expected difficulties, there is cause for satisfaction.

The step-motherly attitude of Government and the opposition to the logical limits of the territorial movement, have created among Indians genuine feelings of distrust. Where real control is possible they would support the extension of the voluntary experiment of training for the citizen. Hence it is that University authorities are anxious to put Indian students to the vigour of a short discipline in a sphere which has, according to pre-meditated policy, become distasteful to the average Indian. The University of Bombay nearly carried a resolution three months ago in favour of compulsory military training as a test for academic distinction; the Madras University discussed the subject with marked sympathy; the Allahabad University passed a resolution supporting the principle. The Universities of Britain give every facility for military training, they nominate students for direct commissions to the Army. In India there is not that spirit of co-operation between educational and military authorities which facilitates the voluntary spirit. Surveying the whole question with careful reference to the fostered apathy of Indian students and the nagging pretence of patronage by the bureaucracy, Dr. S. K. Mullick recently suggested a definite course of educational training. Dr. Mullick, a member of the Indian Territorial Force Committee, unfortunately died towards the close of last year, but as an expert who devoted his attention to the problem his sugges tion is of inestim[redacted] cribes [redacted] of military training as well.

It is hence clear that for an organic system of training we shall require the entire cooperation of the Educational authorities. If the Reforms were any good, we could have struggled for the focussing of the opinion of educationists for the success of an organised scheme, but the Minister is reduced to the status of a court-adviser who is harassed by vetoing from above and insubordination from below. If the problem is stated in simple terms, it would appear capable of solution. Appearances are however deceptive. A practical way of tackling the difficulty is to concentrate on educational institutions when power becomes real. The bureaucracy have for long trifled with a genuine problem of national welfare and national self-respect by the enunciation of pious platitudes.

ASIA ON DEFENCE.

Asia, it is no secret, is changing rapidly and the change is, at bottom, traceable to Western civilisation with its industrialism, its efficient armaments, its sense of racial superiority. Exploited by a soul-less economic machine of the more energetic white man, overawed by the destructve powers at his command and held in contempt as his vassal, Asia the land of birth of world prophets and the cradle of human civilisation, has to meet a serious menace from the West. It has to resist the domination of the white man which occasions suffering for the coloured races as it poisons international life. From Cairo to Hong-Kong, capitalistic imperialism casts its shadow across the continent. Its ways of penetration and domination are as diverse as they are surreptitious. Here the murder of a soldier ensures abundance of cotton supply; there deep beneath some humanitarian sympathy for the natives of a tract you may detect the tentacles grasping for oil. If at one place the communal differences existing in a country are made a ground for its permanent occupation, at another it is the agrar chic conditions of the land that provide a pretext for diplomatic interference and inequitable economic privileges. But behind all are the same forces—acquisitiveness, love of power, arrogance. Will Asia never organise itself into a unity to offer concerted opposition?

We are glad to see that some of the leading minds outside India are alive to the necessity of Asiatic co-operation. Dr Sun Yat-Sen, the veteran Chinese statesman, and the pioneer of Republicanism, whose enlightened rule in Canton has provoked the selfish hostility of the British vested interests, has emphasised this need in an interesting interview he have given to the "South China Morning Post." Dr. Sun is concentrating all his energies at present to retain what is left of Chinese independence which is being assailed through economic privileges and Customs control—and is sympathetic to the idea of an Asiatic union. We do not wish to minimise in any way the obstacles confronting the formation of such an Asiatic Federation as was discussed two years ago in Congress circles but now no longer holds the field. With our communal problems at home, and national emancipation still far-off, Asia naturally seems an unreal entity. Nor, indeed, is Asia a unity in the sense in which Europe may be regarded as a unity. No common religion such as Christianity, no common culture like the Hellenic and Roman ones, no closely-knit integral industrial organisation unite the Asiatic countries ensuring social co-operation or economic inter-dependence. But in some respects, Asia is undoubtedly a unity. Composed mostly of vast land plains inhabited by the peasant tilling the soil, with a religious brotherhood emanating from the two main sources of Islam looking westward and Hinduism influencing eastward, united in common grievance against the world-empire of finance, Asia does not lack some of the rudiments of a federation not, we may add, Governmental but cultural, not aggressive but purely protective. For, with the [redacted] of Japan, Asia is becoming [redacted] rian contirent of [redacted] ent for the welfare of both the community, is freedom [redacted] nt rather than [redacted] ust and [redacted] ns.

[redacted] tish Government have invited the [redacted] national Prison Commission to hold their quinquennial session—which happens to be the jubilee session of the Commission—in London in August next. To receive this assemblage England is already setting her house in order. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, has announced a committee on Prison Reform with Sir Evelyn Cecil as chairman. Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, himself an ex-President of the Commission, in the course of an article printed in India by "The Englishman" by special arrangement with the "Times," thus summarizes the programme of the Prison Reform movement in all civilized countries:—

(a) The co-operation of the State and of the individual in the rescue of the waif and the stray, the ill-treated, the underfed, and the untaught (*l'enfance abandonnee.*)

(b) The special treatment in industrial and reformatory schools of vicious and unruly child-children (*l'enfance coupable et delinquenta.*)

(c) The establishment of children's courts on the models supplied by certain States in America.

(d) The segregation of "adolescents" from adults—a principle the importance of which is becoming more and more recognized throughout Europe.

(e) The recognition of the value and importance of the system of probation as a handmaid of the criminal law, offering her service under proper guarantees and safeguards of protection and supervision, with the object of avoiding, in the case of the young and the casual offender, the stigma of imprisonment.

Of course nobody will advocate absolutely uniform penal legislation for all countries, but, as Sir Evelyn says, the movement is everywhere proceeding on the same lines. Keeping these similarities in view it may not be out of place to suggest that if the League of Nations were to interest itself in this activity as it has done in Labour legislation, it may strengthen the movement. As an agency for diplomatic peace the League has proved an utter failure, but still it may make itself useful in tackling these minor questions—though even here it has hitherto been only an indifferent sort of success. Even if it could only lay down humane minimum of 'don'ts,' it may mean some progress for countries like India.

[redacted] assertion [redacted] is not free [redacted] s means that it [redacted] ancipation are as [redacted] end it desires. And the [redacted] Asiatic countries pursue are diverse. Dr. Sun, when asked whether he wanted to win freedom as Japan had won it, promptly turned down the idea except as a last resort. For Japan, he said, had succeeded simply because she had proved her ability to become a great military power in the Western sense. In a word, she was more anxious to be regarded as an equal of Western Powers copying faithfully their military and industrial methods as well as their political morality rather than stand as the champion of Asia against the oppression of the white man wishing to destroy the illusion of Asiatic inferiority. Since the Russo-Japanese war, it seemed as though Japan received the consideration of the Western Powers. But the policy of restrictions on Japanese immigration into America and the British Dominions shows how fragile the basis of physical force is; for the treatment does not differ, in essence, from that meted out to a dependency like India. Dr. Sun, therefore wisely deprecates the notion of militarising China which he considers a peril to the world since "in a militarised China, it will have six Germanys to contend with." It is of no avail for Asia to permit itself to be morally conquered by the West in order to defeat its economic and military invasions. The East should neither submit to the West nor fight it with the weapons of the West. And for this its resistance must be not violent but spiritual. Only thus can Asia preserve both its freedom and its distinctive individuality. Need we tell Dr. Sun where he should seek inspiration for such a resistance?

Notes of the Day

Nagpur's Example.

The amicable adjustment of differences between Hindus and Muslims over the question of playing music in front of mosques has been arrived at in a manner which should provide an object-lesson to all India. The Muslims of Nagpur while they fully believed that there was a custom of stopping all music when passing their mosques they had after full consideration of the matter and in the interests of the existing unity between the two communities determined to surrender their legal right and to leave it to the good sense of the Hindus to play or stop music as they thought fit. Having regard to the fact that playing of music in front of a mosque during the time of the congregational prapers is most annoying to them the attitude of the Muslims is as generous as it is correct. And it has evoked the right response from the Hindus who have on their part agreed to stop music at noon and evening prayers in front of certain mosques. Given the same spirit of trust in the good sense of the other party to the dispute the questions of playing of music and cow-slaughter may be solved satisfactorily in every part of the country.

Trade Unions and Compulsory Registration.

We drew attention the other day to the regrettable attitude adopted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in demanding that picketing should be made illegal. This is not, however, the only reactionary demand made by the Chamber; for it also asks that the registration of trade unions should be compulsory. The suggestion seems to have been made without a careful study of the provisions of the proposed trade union legislation on which the Chamber was asked to give its opinion. Compulsory registration of trade unions will entail a stigma of illegality on unregistered unions and will thus prevent the healthy development of workers' organisations. Registered unions will be prevented from utilising their funds for promoting and safeguarding the interests of their members in other ways than those permissible under the Bill such as, for example, running a candidates of their own for municipal elections. Restrictions on the legitimate activities of trade unions as are provided in the Bill will hamper rather than stimulate the development of healthy organisations of workers,—a result which surely neither far-seeing employers nor the Government have in view. What the trade union movement requires, if it is to grow

VIVEKANAND ON "UNTOUCHABILITY."

(BY SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.)

Our great national leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and following him the Indian National Congress, have pledged themselves to the removal of the curse of "untouchability" and "unapproachability", which taints the universal teachings of Hinduism. They have also succeeded, to some extent, in their noble attempt and greater success awaits them in the future. This has created a sort of panic in the camps of many of those who pass now-a-days as orthodox. The question of the elevation of the depressed classes is by no means a new thing. This was one of the many momentous problems which received the most careful attention of Swami Vivekanand. And he declared a crusade against the iniquities of untouchability with all the force he could command. It is gratifying to note that the movement started by the Swami more than three decades back is gaining in strength, and is receiving more and more the support of his countrymen throughout the land. How dear was the well-being of the "suppressed" class to the heart of the Swami is known to every reader of his life and works.

A Cruel Irony.

During the course of his long wanderings throughout the country, Swami Vivekanand passed many a sleepless night thinking of the deplorable condition of the poor masses in India. And one of the main thoughts that used to make him very sad and depressed was the problem of the so-called untouchable classes—the outcaste Narayanas as he called them—of the land, with whom he came in close contact and whose untold misery and suffering he witnessed with his own eyes wherever he went. This thought haunted him all along his travels. And thus did he give vent to his feelings in a letter written from Bombay to a Pandit friend of his as early as September, 1892, some months previous to the memorable day he sailed for America to vindicate the glory of the eternal religion of India. Below we give the following long extract from the letter which speaks for itself:—

"We must see how the engine of Society works in other countries, and keep free and open communication with what is going on in the minds of other nations, if we really want to be a nation again. And over and above all, we must cease to tyrannise. To what a ludicrous state are we brought! If a *bhangi* come to anybody as a *bhangi*, he would be shunned as the plague; but no sooner does he get a cupful of water poured upon his head with some mutterings of prayers by a *Padri*, and get a coat to his back, no matter how threadbare, and come into the room of the most orthodox Hindu—I don't see the man who then dares refuse him a chair and a hearty shake of hands!! Irony can go no further. And come and see what they, the *Padris*, are doing here in the Dakshin (South). They are converting the low classes by lakhs; and in Travancore, the most priest-ridden country in India . . . nearly one-fourth has become Christian! And I cannot blame them. . . . When, when, O Lord, shall man be brother to man?"

His Constant Thought.

Even after his landing in America during the days of his trial and struggles in the unknown land, before he came to the world-renowned Vivekanand at the Chicago Parliament of Religions, it was the thought of India's depressed and downtrodden again that was uppermost in his mind. And he wrote to his band of devoted disciples in Madras:—

"Oh, how my heart ached to think of what we think of the poor, the low in India. They have no chance, no escape, no way to climb up. The poor, they say, the sinner in India have no friends to help,—they cannot rise, try however they may. . . . No religion on earth preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lofty strain as Hinduism, and no religion on earth treads upon the neck of the poor and the low in such a fashion as Hinduism. The Lord has shown me that religion is not at fault, but it is the Pharisees and Sandducees in Hinduism, hypocrites, who invent all sorts of engines of tyranny in the shape of doctrines of Paramarthika and Vyavaharika"

The Parliament of Religions came and

(Continued on page 8.)

tices obtaining in Indian jails are so revolting that an exposure of them may not be altogether useless. Col. Wedgwood described the Andamans as a hell on earth. The description is not inapplicable to many jails in India. Mr. Andrews believes that the Congress did a wise thing in issuing the Assam Opium Report and that in spite of Mr. Campbell it proved a seasonable publication. Something similar may be done on this occasion also. It is no good entering into a discussion about the need for instituting psychological laboratories for a country whose Government have yet to recognize that they owe a greater duty to officers than to let them be suffocated in a prison van, and who persistently refuse to recognize even the elementary principle of separating 'those who ought never to enter prison' from the habituals.

A Bori Bunder Mystery.

A correspondent writes:—

"Will the Commissioner of Police, who is not engrossed in the Malabar Hill mystery, throw some light on the Bori Bunder mystery? The "Evening News" which until yesterday, used to flaunt on its front page the boast that its net sales exceeded the combined sales of any other two English evening papers published in Bombay Presidency, has suddenly dropped its claim. Has sanity dawned on the proprietors? A sign of the Times indeed!"

DOES HE COME FROM INDORE?

SHAFI AHMED'S ANTECEDENTS.

"CHRONICLE'S" CLUE HELPS POLICE.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S TRAGIC SURPRISE.

AN ARREST AT RUTLAM.

(By our Special Representative.)

Remarkable evidence with regard to the Malabar Hill Shooting Tragedy came to light last evening, when at the instance of the "Bombay Chronicle" the police further pursued the track of identity in connection with Shafi Ahmed, the man secured by Lieut. Seargeart.

As the result of special investigation, the "Chronicle" was informed last evening that a gentleman in Bombay would be able to help in the solution of the Indore mystery.

At five o'clock, the gentleman in question arrived at the "Chronicle" Office, accompanied by a friend. The sensational nature of his hypothesis led the "Chronicle" to communicate a hint to the Police. Immediately as the Police Commissioner was informed of the development by telephone, he asked the Managing Director of the "Chronicle" for further information. Mr Kelly sent a special messenger, little later, and the gentleman accompanied by our representative and a friend proceeded to the head Police Office. Who was Shafi Ahmed? The Commissioner listened to the report of the gentleman and in five minutes they drove to the Esplanade Police Station. With his astute instinct for following up right clues, Mr. Kelly decided to test the informant and get a proper confirmation of his theory. An identification-parade of twenty-five persons was marshalled, and the Commissioner asked the gentleman to spot out the man in custody. With a sure glance, he walked up to Shafi Ahmed and put his hand on the shoulder of the accused. There was a sensational stir and Shafi Ahmed seemed to fume over the surprise.

Seen him at Indore.

Mr. Kelly thanked the party, and we are happy to repeat our appreciation that he has been working at his clues not only with enterprise but with every consideration for the safety and encouragement of people who could throw light on the mystery. He asked the gentleman whether he could say something about the immediate antecedent of the gang. He could not be definite because he had left Indore last year and did not know of the ramifications of the conspiracy. "You know Shafi Ahmed?" asked Mr. Kelly, "Yes, I have seen him at Indore" replied the informant. And the result of the identification-parade has been of tremendous help to the police.

Shafi Ahmed is a tall, healthy man; he is well-sized, almost burly for his age of 35. Very fair, he has a cluster of pimples up his cheeks, and affects a moustache of Kaiserish pattern. It is said that he was a Risaldar in Indore, related to the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Khan whose career is a familiar story with the people of Indore. It is also whispered that Shafi Ahmed was aspiring to accompany Royalty on a trip to Europe. Last September His Highness was thinking of a "health-tour" in Europe; but they say that after reaching Barwahi, His Highness returned to his capital. Shafi Ahmed's contention is that he was a passed-by who got himself entangled by a mischance, in the shooting affray of Malabar Hill.

More about Mumtaz.

More light has been cast upon Mumtaz, whose role as "Helen of Troy" is the talk of the City and the problem of our best detectives. Her picture, which appears elsewhere was taken for the "Chronicle" just on her arrival at the Police Hospital. She had the hospital-look, with bandages on the brow and the mark of distressed agitation; but she is no mean personality, as indeed her eyes and features testify It would appear that she swam into Bawla's horizon, when in April last she lived at Parel with her mother. At that time information about her was conveyed to Bawla who went down with a friend; Mr. * * * * It would seem that Mumtaz's mother preferred her settling down as a professional singer, regardless of exclusive personal attachment. Mumtaz took a different view through her instinct of romantic loyalty. The girl and her mother disagreed. Mumtaz next lived in Bawla's house at Sleater Road and it was during her residence there, that she made her interesting affidavit before the Magistrate proclaiming her free discretion and appealing against parental persecution.

'Warnings."

In December last, she got a letter of warning from her sister Ataf Begum of Amritsar apprising her of the existence of a gang of desperadoes under exalted auspices. She was, it is said, informed of a conspiracy to destroy Bawla and abduct her. Mumtaz herself believes that her kinsfolk could have had no hand in the organisation of the gang. The letter, we believe, is now in the custody of the police. It nevertheless indicates—the warning came from Amritsar—the audacious sweep of the drama which has culminated in blood-stained tragedy. Evidently it is no local problem but a conspiracy of regal wealth and vindictiveness deserving of remorseless investigation.

MUMTAZ INCONSOLABLE.

HER TRAGIC SURPRISE.

On Thursday at twelve noon, when our Representative visited the hospital, Mumtaz's wounds were being dressed by the doctor. While the doctor was attending, Mr. Cauty, Mr. K. F. Nariman and two Muslim friends of the late Mr. Bawla arrived. They had the melancholy duty of acquainting Mumtaz of Mr. Bawla's death.

As the news was divulged, Mumtaz looked pale, but after a great effort to compose her feelings and hide her grief, she utterly broke down. It was a tense, tragic moment, and the party stood reverently by as Mumtaz bowed her head and lamented her fate. A few friends intervened with words of consolation; they told her of the sorrow shared by the mother and appealed to her that she should exercise fortitude. Counsel did not allay her genuine sorrow and she wept convulsively

After a while, she sat up summoning all her courage and listened to the words of friends. Mr. Cauty told her that she was free to leave the Hospital. Though bandaged and haggard, her face bore the expression of queenly beauty, and she spoke of her utter loneliness. Bawla was dead; and she cried "My life is in danger." For months together, her life had been in danger—there were threats of murder and mutilation. She seemed to think that in spite of horrid revelations, murderers would still be prowling about to complete their mission. Mr. Cauty assured her of the vigilance of the police and arrangements were made for her to stay in the Police Hospital at Nagpada.

The Glance-back.

Before the journey to Nagpada, Mumtaz told Mr. Cauty that she would like to have permission to see her friends while she remained under police protection. At the J. J. Hospital there were streams of strange visitors to have a look at the heroine of the broken romance. Mr. Cauty gave her the necessary permission and the party, including Mr. Cauty and Mr. Nariman, left in a car. Mumtaz was dressed in a sari of sober pink, in fact the very sari she had worn on the night of the tragedy. Before she entered the car, she took a glance back, as if in mute gesture to thank the doctors and nurses who attended on her during the past few days.

At Nagpada.

The party arrived at the Nagpada Hospital, where Mumtaz was given a special room with police guard to protect her against any possible incursions of the ferocious gang. She again wept, thanking the police Adequate arrangements have been made by the police, who are very considerate, for the service of food and comforts according to her wishes. She continues inconsolable. Thus remains Mumtaz to-day, the centre of tragic romance and the idol of shattered love.

"LITTLE MORE TO SAY."

MR. MATHEW INTERVIEWED.

Yesterday Mr. Mathew was again interviewed by our Special Representative in regard to the allegation that Mr. Bawla had a revolver in his possession and that he fired in self-defence at the Malabar Hill encounter. Mr. Mathew was definite that the view aired in the "Evening News" was without foundation. It was true that Mr. Bawla had a revolver at home but on the day of the tragedy he did not carry it about his person.

Mr. Mathew appeared cheerful and his wound is rapidly healing. The doctor renews the bandage once a day and he has been allowed to wear his own clothes. For three days the doctors insisted on hospital attire for the better progress of his wound.

The Bequest.

Our Representative invited Mr. Mathews' attention to conflicting reports regarding the bequest orally made by Mr. Bawla to Mumtaz Begum. As far as he knew, the stories of "inadvertence" in the "Indian Daily Mail" and the conversion of the one-lakh figure into a sum of ten lakhs were without foundation. Even Police authorities who have the document in custody, are surprised at the circulation of the canard. Mr. Bawla left all he possessed to his mother, save one lakh which goes to Mumtaz. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the jewellery she obtained from Indore, valued at Rs. 10 lakhs, was left with her mother by Mumtaz as she travelled down to Bombay to meet Mr. Bawla.

Little more to Say.

Mr. Mathew thinks that after twenty days he will be discharged from the hospital, but during his further convalescence he would prefer to have complete rest. He says that he has little more to convey to the press representatives besieging him.

It is understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been put in charge of the case by Mr. Bawla's people. Sir Thomas Strangman is likely to appear on behalf of Mumtaz's step-father, while her own interests will be watched by Mr. K. F. Nariman. These statements await confirmation.

MUMTAZ'S MOTHER LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 15.

Wazir Begum, mother of Mumtaz Begum, is a dancing girl of Amritsar and is still here. She claims to have in her possession some interesting documents relating to the developments which culminated in the present tragedy. She is leaving for Bombay to-night.

SHAFI AHMED'S DEFENCE.

It is rumoured that Shafi Ahmed, the suspect, who was captured in the scuffle by Lt. Saegert on Monday last at Malabar Hill, pleads ignorance of the whole affair. He is alleged to have remarked that he was passing by the scene of the accident when he got himself mixed up in the melee and then he became unconscious and was arrested as a suspect.

WHO IS SHAFI AHMED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the Malabar Hill shooting tragedy and the identity of offenders I would like to draw your attention to the following extract from a leaflet on Indore Affairs by Mr. Raghunathprasad Parsai. The name of Shafi Ahmed curiously enough appears in that leaflet in the following sentence:—

". . . . Would somebody reply what education Mr. Shafi Ahmed Risaldar and Mumtaz have received? What were they doing first and when have they joined the Police Departments and why were they apointed in the Police Department (as Indore)"? The public will like to know if the Risaldar (Police Officer) mentioned here is the same as the party now in the custody of the Police? If this question is answered a few more can be put.—Yours, etc.

C. P. N.

IDENTITY OF ASSAILANTS' MOTOR CAR.

An enquiry on Thursday in regard to the health of the victims of the Malabar Hill outrage showed that all of them, viz:—Lieut. Seageart, Mr. Mathew and Begum Mumtaz Mustafa were progressing favourably towards recovery. Begum Mumtaz seemed to be much better than before and

(Continued on next page.)

THE AGREEMENT.

"A FORMIDABLE DOCUMENT"

SPEECHES AFTER SIGNATURE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 14.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the British delegate to the Finance Ministers' Conference in Paris returned to London tonight. Mr. Churchill will be present at a Cabinet meeting which will be held, tomorrow morning, for which the Prime Minister Mr. Baldwin, has returned to London from the Country at which he will report there at upon the proceedings at Paris.

General satisfaction is expressed at the success of the Conference. The agreement signed this morning is a somewhat formidably technical document in which are gathered together all the financial issues which had been left outstanding in regard to reparations—occupation costs, priority payments, treaty charges, etc. It also lays down the future allocation of funds becoming available through the application of the Dawes Plan, thus enabling each allied power to know what net sums in reparation payments it may expect from Germany. This last achievement is obviously of considerable importance as an aid to the discussion of the question of interallied debts.

This question is certainly likely to be considered at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting in Downing Street, since the French Government, through M. Clemental their Finance Minister, enquired of Mr. Churchill whether the British Government still stand by their declarations of policy in regard to inter-Allied indebtedness, and, in particular, by that made in 1923 by Lord Curzon to the effect that Britain only expected to receive from German reparations and Allied debts combined a total equivalent to the sum Britain is actually paying year by year, to the United States. The extent of the previous British offers, neither appreciated nor accepted at the time, is now apparently more fully realised. It is, however, clear that the question must be again reviewed in all its aspects by the Cabinet before any definite statement can be expected. The agreement was signed not only by the Allied Finance Ministers but also American representatives. Some reservations were made by the Italian and Rumanian delegates.

EUROPE ECONOMIC RESTORATION.

After signature M. Clemental the French Finance Minister thanked the delegates for their valuable colaboration and added, "The solutions adopted have left no regret or resentment among any of us. The reparations policy has enetered into the sphere of realism and practice. We may congratulate ourselves that the Dawes Plan put in operation has brought amongst us, no longer merely as friendly spectators but as active participators, the official representatives of the United States whose practical traditions and spirit of solidarity enable us to face the future with confidence. The agreement reached prepares the way for the financial and economic restoration of Europe and through this restoration the world may be brought to an era of concord and peace. We shall reach this supreme goal if we apply ourselves to the

(Continued on next page.)

SHATTERED ROMANCE.

Exclusive to the "Chronicle".

PHOTO OF MUMTAZ BEGUM TAKEN JUST ON HER ARRIVAL AT THE POLICE HOSPITAL.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

LEFT TO GOOD SENSE OF HINDUS.

NAGPUR MUSLIMS' EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have issued a statement to the Press on the Hindu-Muslim dispute at Nagpur on the question of playing music in front of mosques. It says that the leading Hindus and Mussalmans of Nagpur agreed to be bound by their decision, but before taking any evidence on their return to the city they had a most pleasant surprise. At the commencement of the proceedings it was stated on behalf of the Mussalmans that while they fully believed that there was a custom of stopping all music when passing their mosques they had after full consideration of the matter and in the interests of the existing unity between the two communities determined to surrender their legal right and to leave it to the good sense of the Hindus to play or stop music as they thought fit. They made it quite clear that although the playing of music in front of mosques while they were at congregational prayers was most annoying to them they had made up their minds to suffer such an annoyance rather than proceed with the enquiry into the merits of the question which, in any event, was bound to leave an unpleasantness behind and retard the speedy restoration of amicable relations. The Pandit and Maulana Azad congratulated the Mussalmans on their wise and patriotic determination and asked the parties to put their views in writing. Both the communities filed written statements. The Mussalmans repeated their offer and the Hindus expressed their full appreciation of the spirit in which the Mussalmans had withdrawn their objections and undertook to see that the Mussalmans were put to the least possible inconvenience and certain conditions were laid down and both the parties were congratulated on the happy settlement arrived at.

NAGPUR HINDUS' CONCESSION

NO MUSIC BEFORE FIVE MOSQUES IN PRAYER TIME.

(Associated Press.)

Pandit Motilal [redacted] Jahabad that [redacted] which the Hindu [redacted] to stop music at [redacted] Masjid [redacted] Qureni Mussalmans; (3) Sanichar Masjid (4) Azamshah Masjid; (5) Chitnis Park Masjid.

CARGO ON FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A message from Kobe says.—

The British steamer "Fooksang" from Calcutta to Yokohama arrived there with the cargo on fire. The fire has been extinguished and the cargo of gunnies and jute seeds has been damaged.

INDIAN IDEALS IN ART.

DR. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

In her last Kamala lecture at the Calcutta University Senate House to-day Dr. Annie Besant spoke on "Indian Ideals in Art." Sir Ewart Greaves presiding. She said that art in India was an attempt to bring down within the vision of ordinary mortals some of the divine beauty of which the artist catches glimpses. Music was the highest of arts and therefore, so much in evidence in religious services. Art in its essence was the creative activity of man, his heritage from above. Dealing with Eastern and Western art she said that the former attempted to interpret nature while the latter was realistic. Indian art was different from Greek art in that it did not seek beauty of face and form in divne images. Concluding, she said that art was an international language. Painting sculpture, architecture and music needed no translation. They spoke a universal mother tongue.

ON WAY TO COMMIT DACOITY.

GANG ARRESTED.

(Associated Press).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14

The Howrah District and detective police arrested a gang of seven Peshawaries who were proceeding in two batches in taxi cabs for committing dacoity in a village near Tarakeswar, the scene of recent Satyagraha activity and recovered three revolvers and 100 catridges and seized a cap. It is stated that the police on receipt of previous information lay in wait at the place and when the dacoits were driving along in two cabs, the police captured the first batch but some miscreants of the second party escaped leaving one taxi and a revolver. Although the dacoits were armed, there was no exchange of shots on either side. The arrested men were remanded to the lock-up and further developments are expected.

Dr. D. S. Ramchandra Rao, Municipal Chairman, Bezwada, and a member of the All-India Congress Committee stands as a candidate for the seat rendered vacant by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Shastri's resignation in the Council of State.—(A.P.)

VICEROY'S OBDURACY.

FATE OF PT. MOTILAL'S BILL

NO SANCTION YET.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The following letter has been sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru by the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly:—

"DELHI, Jan. 10.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 7th January, 1925, requesting this Department to ballot your Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance Superseding Bill on your behalf for 30th January, I am directed to inform you that the Bill cannot be taken up on the 30th January as the previous sanction of the Governor-General to its introduction which is required under Section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act has not yet been given. Without such sanction the notice of your Bill is not valid under Rule 19 (2) of the Indian Legislative Rules and the period of one month's notice will count from the date on which such sanction is granted."

HOBBS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

DEFENCE RESERVED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

At the closing of the case at Bow Street to-day the prosecution submitted three charges against Hobbs, namely, conspiracy to cheat and defraud Sir Hari Singh, stealing by means of menaces and receiving two bankers' cheques for £150 thousand sterling knowing them to be stolen abroad. Hobbs was committed to trial and bail was refused.

Hobbs made a statement describing Newton's evidence as a tissue of lies, and asserting his innocence and reserving defence. He declared that he had no opportunity for conducting defence as he had been unwell. "I am under terrible disadvantage. I would not send a dog to prison on remand." —Reuter.

FOLLOW SAID PASHA

3 MORE ZAGHLULISTS AS INDEPENDENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

[redacted] following the example of Said [redacted] Zaghlulist ex-Ministers [redacted] to stand for

A DEADLETTER.

GREECE AND GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Athens.—The Greek Government, which was a signatory to the Geneva Protocol, has now decided to regard the Protocol as a deadletter. Protocol has been opposed in the local circles on ground that it will embitter racial animosities in Macedonia. Government justifies its action by quoting *inter alia* refusal of Baldwin Government to submit to Parliament MacDonald agreement with Soviets

DR. LUTHER SUCCEEDS.

A REMARKABLE GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Berlin.—After ten days' wearisome negotiations with the party leaders Doctor Luther, the Finance Minister, has practically succeeded in forming a somewhat remarkable Government, for the majority of members certainly cannot be described as ardent Republicans.

As Dr. Stresemann remains the Foreign Minister, presumably, the foreign policy will generally be unchanged, especially as the Centre Party holds the key to the situation and can show up Government in the Reichstag whenever it wishes. The Socialists will sharply oppose the Cabinet in the Reichstag, while the Democrats will adopt a waiting attitude.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Visitor Apostolic arrived Trichinopoly on Tuesday and was accorded a warm reception. His Excellency was taken in a procession to the Cathedral where the members of the Trichinopoly D'iocese presented two addresses of welcome. Making a joint reply His Excellency urged unity, obedience to the Church and charity to neighbours His Excellency will stay in Trichinopoly for five days.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House on Thursday

The president and Members of the Indian Science Congress were the principal guests at the Annual Science Dinner of the Benares Hindu University on Wednesday night. Covers were laid for over 700 people including several ladies.

The Hon Mr. Jadhavrao arrived in Ahmednagar on Wednesday evening.

Sir Robert Horne is expected in Delhi on Friday and will be a guest of the Viceroy.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18523

PEASANTS' POVERTY

AWAKENING OF KALIPRAJ

DR. SUMANT MEHTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is a summary of the presidential address delivered by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta at the Petlad Taluka Conference held at Sojitra, yesterday:—

I must make it quite clear at the outset that it is only due to the insistence of some leading workers of the Praja Mandal that I have agreed to preside on the occasion in spite of my weak health and the unavoidable pressure of other work. I may also add that in accepting this office I fully realise my responsibility for work during the ensuing year though friends have promised to make very limited demands on my time. May I also warn you that our success will largely depend on the measure of your enthusiasm and co-operation in the difficult task that awaits us.

I can best introduce my remarks to you by referring to the great message delivered by Mahatma Gandhi who has breathed a new life into our poor and down trodden peasantry from one end of the country to the other. They are real divijas of the new era who have profited by Mahatma's Gayatri Mantra. The rest are true Antyajas to whatever caste or community they may apparently belong.

Though I am not a follower of Mahatmaji in the literal sense of the word, I make bold to say that the eternal principles he has expounded in a somewhat new form will be ultimately accepted by India and even the whole of Asia.

PETLAD SATYAGRAHA.

Let us now turn to the history of our movement. The Revenue settlement of our Petlad Taluka was revised four years ago According to the usual practice an average was taken of the prices ruling in the last 15 years including those of war. Though it was officially argued that the abnormal level of prices was generally maintained even after its temporary causes have disappeared, we know for a fact that War time prices have actually gone down, while wages have risen and well water has gone much deeper than before. Ryots were, therefore, much annoyed when the new rates were introduced in the Bhadaran Taluka last year though their voice did not reach higher authorities for want of proper leadership. The new settlement for the Petlad Taluka was first published in July 1923 and was made applicable from August. Immediately after, some leading farmers met at Vadatal and represented their case to higher officials at Baroda. As these efforts prov[illegible] availing a Ryots' conference was [illegible] at Nar which resolved [illegible] has lost half its mandals at every [illegible] years! Remember programme [illegible] hands that are temperan[illegible] Arbitration. [illegible] also decided to appoint a deputation which waited on the Dewan in due course. But his plain refusal to accede to our demands made it necessary to convene a special Conference at Dharmaj (13-4-1924) which resolved to advise the Ryots not to pay the increased revenue till a fresh enquiry was ordered by Government. A Satyagraha office was opened at Peltad and volunteers immediately left for the different villages to warn people from paying the additional revenue as also to advise them to pay the old rates punctually by the 15th, the last day fixed for the second instalment. It is to the credit of these enthusiastic young men that most of them marched straight from the Conference pandal to the several villages allotted to them and accomplished their difficult task within the short space of three days. They deserve our warmest thanks as also our President Mr. Bhailal Patel who has used all his tact and patience to guide us through the intricate maze of revenue rules and laws.

CHAMPARAN.

It is admitted on all sides that our villages have materially deteriorated since the advent of the British rule. In spite of the deceities and disorder that prevailed in our country before, village life was not much disturbed by the change of Empires on account of its complete internal autonomy. All this however has changed under British rule which has dug deep into the very vitals of village life. You all know the rural conditions which obtained before the recent era of awakening. Strife and disunion reigned supreme. Official zoolum and corruption knew no bounds. Farmers were being ruined in innumerable ways. The British revenue rules which have been copied in our Baroda State have placed unlimited power in the hands of the all powerful triumvirate of Patel, Talati and the Circle Inspector.

The situation in Champaran was aggravated by the power of the Planters who even compelled their Ryots to grow indigo in preference to more profitable crops. Gandhiji, therefore, sowed there the seed of his Satyagraha Campaign and with the assistance of Babu Rajendraprasad and his devoted band of workers brought the planters and Government to their knees. But mere political reform was not enough in Gandhiji's opinion to improve the condition of Ryots who were steeped in ignorance and insanitary conditions. He, therefore opened a few schools and centres of medical relief with the help of some Guiarati and Deccani volunteers, including some ladies.

KAIRA CAMPAIGN.

The very same year of 1917 hit the Kaira district very hard on account of excessive rains which ruined almost all crops. The Ryots requested Government to grant necessary suspensions and remissions of land revenue but with no results. Incredible oppression was perpetrated in some villages. Gandhiji got the whole matter thoroughly enquired into and presented his case to Government. The following were the points in issue:—

1. Should village leaders have any voice in the valuation of the Annawari or should the talati's valuation be taken as final?

2. Should or should not Government appoint a Punch in case of serious differences between the official and the popular valuation.

3. Whether the popular case can be brushed aside without consideration; and finally.

4. What should Ryots do if Government do not yield at all? When Mahatmaji started the movement he clearly stated that all Government and specially revenue administration should be carried on in conformity with the People's will and that they have the inherent and inalienable right of practising Satyagraha in preference to the only other alternative of armed rebellion. He exhorted the people to convince and convert Government by peacefully undergoing all sufferings in their righteous struggle.

The Kaira Campaign continued for about a year during which the Ryots suffered much. But Government was finally convinced that people could not be governed without taking account of their wishes and opinions.

KISAN MOVEMENT.

Kisan Sabhas have been formed in the United Provinces to voice the innumerable grievances of Ryots who are groaning under the heels of their Zamindars. The bogey of Bolshevishi has been raised in this matter too. The simple fact, however, is that in the new age inaugurated by Mahatmaji even the most miserable classes have picked up courage to voice their grievances and demand their rights.

The Agrarian movement is not even confined to our country. English farmers are asking for special concessions. And the down-trodden peasants of Russia have overthrown the greatest empire on earth.

KALIPARAJ AWAKENING.

Since then the country has passed through the Swaraj and non-cooperation movement in which the village people have taken their due share. And almost as it were by Providential dispensation, light suddenly burst, on the Kaliparaj people in the beginning of 1923, isolated though they were in their thickly wooded jungles. As soon as they awoke to their new sense of manhood they took to drastic methods of self purification. And in nothing was their awakening more pronounced than in leaving off liquor and toddy. But, this unfortunately roused the indignation of liquor vendors who began to persecute them most mercilessly. When a mandal was organised at Navasari to help the poor Kaliparaj people, Government interfered by issuing strange orders, and it was only when preparations were made for offering Satyagraha that the threatening clouds dispersed, a more amicable Suba was appointed, and a new law was passed for safeguarding the lands of the Kaliparaj people. And though they have not been able to maintain their progress, they have become bold and fearless enough to stake their all in a righteous fight.

POVERTY OF THE PEASANTS.

Now consider for a moment the economic condition of our peasantry. The average income per head is put down by some at Rs. 70. But what does this amount to when [illegible] the average covers rich [illegible] landlords and [illegible] has lost half its [illegible] years! Remember [illegible] hands that are [illegible] years so laboriously. At the end of the year, first comes the Government or the landlord's demand in cash or kind. And this is followed by all kinds of imposts small or great, curtomary or casual that are levied by the Rajah or Talukadar, the Bhat, the Brahmin and the Bhangi, the Patel, the Talati and the Circle Inspector.

And what does the farmer get in return for all the taxes he pays? It is not enough that his school is badly managed; he has often to pay heavy fines for the non-attendance of his children. The Marriage Act is also so manipulated as to add to Government revenues without benefitting the people. And Governmental solicitude for village sanitation is shown by the fact that 40 village dispensaries which had only recently been opened were closed in the first fit of economy though enough money is always forthcoming for rearing new buildings in Baroda. There are whole Talukas where half the villages are not provided with any decent drinking water. And yet our Authorities are so engrossed with big schemes for opening water works at Patan, Sojitra and Bhadaran!

Then there are the crying evils of forced labour and bribery which require to be eradicated at once. While village officers resorted to corruption almost openly, officials who received mangoes and ghaarries from the rich should also be held responsible for the zoolum inflicted by their obsequious supplicants. It is tragic to see the whole edifice of bureaucracy reeking with decay and stagnation from top to bottom after forty years of our Maharaja's rule. And it is after all the miserable ryot who pays most and gets least while he patiently suffers everything inflicted on him.

OUR DUTY.

What then is our duty? Let nobody imagine that our work in this taluka is all finished. We must maintain the taluka office, some permanent volunteers and some village preachers. I have been informed on good authority that bribes given in connection with transfer of lands alone in this Taluka amount to about Rs. 40,000. I have no doubt therefore that the people will do well to invest the small sum of Rs. 4,000 required for our yearly work if only in order to save the rest of the Rs. 36,000. But we shall do more. The permanent organisation will enable us to save our peasantry from the toils of forced labour and our backward communities from the vice of drink. We shall also take up the arbitration work in right earnest and vitalise the Prajamandals that we have established in many villages. In fact the whole work amounts to nothing less than the establishment of Swaraj in our taluka and believe me, none will be more pleased to see it reared up than our Maharajaha himself.

Before I close, I should request our Patidar friend not to harass the depressed classes. Mahatmaji himself has drawn pointed attention to the matter in an article in the "Navajivan" and so I need not dilate on it any further.

And now to conclude. The justice of the Kaliparaj cause was fairly well-known and yet few outsiders assisted us during the period of our greatest troubles. Fortunately however we have received good assistance from the office-bearers of the Praja Mandal in the Petlad struggle. This is as it should be. How can the poor people of Dhari and Kodinar for instance rise without the assistance of the Navasari people? Of course it is the duty of the central Praja Mandal to organise and co-ordinate the activities in every taluka. Nevertheless it won't do to argue as if Petlad had nothing to do with conditions in other areas. Mutual co-operation alone will enable us to fight our common battle against the wrongs inflicted by Government. I hope that after the present troubles are over, this advanced taluka will be able to extend a helping hand to the comparatively backward and distant talukas of Khambha and Ratanpur at no distant day. This may appear an idle dream. But believe me nothing is impossible if we cultivate self-confidence and self-restraint and above all stand faithfully by the principles of love and Ahimsa.

We have met here on the auspicious occasion of the Makar Sankranti. The days are now growing and the nights waning. I may, therefore, close with the Upanishad prayer:

"May God lead us from error to Truth, from darkness to Light and from death to Eternal Life!"

VIVEKANAND "ON UNTOUCHABILITY."

(Continued from page 6.)

passed. And the unknown monk Vivekanand became a world-figure. The press rang with his fame. He was acclaimed as an orator by Divine Right, as a prophet and a seer. Practically the whole American nation rushed to honour him of whom even many of the orthodox Christians said: "He is indeed a prince among men." Life-size pictures of the Swami were seen posted up in the streets with the words—"The Monk Vivekanand"—below them, and hundreds of passers-by were observed to stop and do reverence with bowed head and folded hands to these likenesses. Such was the great honour that came to the Swami unasked. But what was his feeling?

The brilliant records of eloquence and the unique honour showered on him all over the American continent could not touch his heart. Instead of feeling elated, he became despondent—despondent to think of the miserable condition of India's poor and depressed. And he wrote:—

"If anybody is born of a low caste in our country he is gone for ever, there is no hope for him. Why, what a tyranny it is! There are possibilities, opportunities and hope for every individual in this country. To-day he is poor, to-morrow he may become rich and learned and respected. Here every one is anxious to help the poor. In India there is a howling cry that we are very poor, but how many charitable associations are there for the well-being of the poor? How many people really weep for the sorrows and sufferings of the millions of poor in India? Are we men? What are we doing for their livelihood, for their improvement? We do not touch them, we avoid their company! Are we men? Those thousands of Brahmanas—what are they doing for the low, down-trodden masses of India? "Don't-touch", "Don't-touch" is the only phrase that plays upon their lips! How mean and degraded has our eternal religion become at their hands! Wherein does our religion lie now? In "Don't-touchism" alone, and nowhere else!"

Again when he came back to India from the West after his remarkable success, and his countrymen accorded him a welcome with such a pomp and grandeur which Kings might envy but could not command, the well-being of the depressed classes was nearest to his heart as ever. Speaking of this momentous problem said he in the course of a lecture in Madras:—

"One-fifth—one-half—of your Madras people will become Christians if you do not take care. Was there ever a sillier thing before in the world than what I saw in Malabar country? The poor Pariah is not allowed to pass through the same street as the high-caste man, but if he changes his name to a hodge-podge English name, it is all right; or to a Mahomedan name, it is all right. What inference would you draw except that these Malabaris are all lunatics, their homes so many lunatic asylums, and that they are to be treated with derision by every race in India until they mend their manners and know better. Shame upon them that such wicked and diabolical customs are allowed."

What then is the solution? That the depressed classes are to be elevated no sane man would doubt. But how to do this? It is by improving their economic condition, by bringing to them the light of knowledge, by making them heirs to the spiritual culture of the land. They are to be raised in the scale of culture in every way. Says Swami Vivekananda:—

"The solution is not by bringing down the higher, but by raising the lower up to the level of the higher. And that is the line of work that is found in all our books. . . . What is the plan? The ideal at one end is the Brahmin and the ideal at the other end is the Chandala, and the whole work is to raise the Chandala up to the Brahmin."

Levelling Up.

The one essential point then for the depressed classes is to rise in culture. And when this would be done the invidious distinctions and the iniquitous treatment they receive at the hands of the higher castes will have to be a matter of the past. There is a struggle for existence in the field of culture also as in the outside world. And they alone will rise who will possess the higher culture, not of the so-called orthodox Brahmin—for in many instances, he is no better, if not worse, than the Pariah he hates so bitterly—but of the real Brahmin in whom, as the Mahabharata declares, are found "truthfulness, charity, forgiveness, good conduct, non-injury, penance and mercy". It is therefore that Swami Vivekanand advised the men of the "lower" classes in the following terms:—

The only way to bring about the levelling of caste is to appropriate the culture, the education which is the strength of the higher castes. That done, you have done what you want."

Levelling down of castes is an easy matter. The Brahmin and the other higher castes as a whole are fast going down and down in culture. If things are allowed to drift as at present, the day is not far off when there may be an automatic levelling down of all. But that will be a deplorable day for the country. It will mean degeneration and decay. The ideal of the Hindu socio-religious system is to level up all castes, and this is sure to lead to true equality and regeneration of the country.

The path is clear. Special stress should be given to the cultural aspect of the question. As the result of inhuman social tyranny the depressed classes are now so depressed that they are too weak to help themselves. But still they have to rise. And how is that to be done? The answer, too, like the path, is clear. We who pride ourselves to belong to the superior classes must be ready to work for the economic, intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of those whom we look down upon as lower. On this alone lies the true solution of the problem. But are we ready?

THE AGREEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

solution of the problem of inter-Allied debts in a spirit of friendship and fraternity." Mr. Churchill, the British, Chancellor of the Exchequer particularly commended to the Conference, the arrangements made for meeting the wish of the United States to be included effectively in the scope of the Dawes scheme. He said that when this proposal was first advanced the British Government felt bound to bring it to the notice of their American friends certain serious difficulties. The conversations had been both lively and prolonged, but had been characterised throughout by the absolute frankness and good feeling. Mr. Churchill added: "The formal participation of the United States in the Dawes scheme will add an immense moral weight to the authority on which that scheme stands. Once again, after six years marked by many misunderstandings and divergenices we find the Allies and the United States working together within the limit of the Dawes Scheme in complete harmony."

"BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA"

Mr. Kellogg, the American representative, thanked Mr. Churchill for his kindly references. He declared that the Dawes Report, the London Conference and the Paris Conference were the three outstanding events in the rehabilitation of Europe. He believed that they would mark the beginning of a new era which would have a reflex action in all the nations of the world. He expressed the confidence that the Dawes scheme would work because it was laid on sound business principles. People of the United States were, he said, deeply interested in its success. M. Herriot the French Premier, expressed on behalf of France the gratitude felt to all the delegates for the happy issue of the problems which had been before the Conference.

M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier and Finance Minister told a press representative: "This Financial Conference is the best I have seen between the allies upto now. We have discussed various questions in a practical and amicable spirit. It is particularly pleasing that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has come himself to help in the final agreement. It has been especially to Mr. Churchill that we have had to put forward the Belgian needs."—B.O.W.

"IN COMPLETE HARMONY."

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Reservations of Italy and Roumania are not fundamental, but merely cover the interpretation of the protocol at the Conference. The Brazilian Minister signed with a reservation regarding Brazil's right in the eventual participation of the Dawes' annuities. The Conference is probably the first inter-Allied meeting which left no heart-burnings. General satisfaction was voiced by M. Clementel and Messrs. Churchill and Kellogg, speaking at a plenary session, that the Allies were working again in complete harmony, which was a definite stage reached towards the reconstruction of Europe, M. Herriot entering towards the close of the proceedings congratulated the Conference on its positive results.

TEXT OF PROTOCOL PUBLISHED.

Mr. Churchill's return to London coincided with the publication of the text of the protocol, whose 9,000 words and 28 articles containing extremely abstruse details of accountancy testify to the indefatigability of the experts who, throughout, worked 15 hours daily and also that of the principals who broke the record of inter-Allied Conferences by concluding their labours by the scheduled date. The protocol, on the essential points, confirms that previously cabled, and is hailed as a triumphant success by London and Paris on account of its outstanding achievements. Firstly, the distribution of the Dawes' annuities; secondly, the liquidation of the Ruhr occupation accounts; thirdly, the association of America in partnership with Allies in the collection of reparations. The last-named is particularly regarded as an event of first political importance. It is noteworthy that France does not recoup the entire cost of the Ruhr armies from the Ruhr receipts, but only the difference between the upkeep in the Ruhr and at home.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Cabinet meets, to-morrow, to hear Mr. Churchill's report on the Paris Conference and prepare a reply to M. Clementel's note handed to Mr. Churchill on the subject of Anglo-French indebtedness.—Reuter.

PROBLEMS AHEAD.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

M. Clementel, referring to the problems still ahead, placed in the forefront of them a friendly, he might say brotherly, settlement of inter-Allied debts. Mr. Churchill dwelt on the arrangements made to meet with the wish of the United States that she should be included, effectively, within the scope of the Dawes scheme, and said that when the matter was first broached, the British Government maintained an attitude of reserve for some weeks. Anglo-American relations had been lively and prolonged, but frankness and cordiality enabled a solution to be reached. The American plan did not impose an onerous burden on the Allies' finances; indeed, the burden of the Allies would be the less during the early difficult years than would otherwise have been and, although, if the Dawes plan marched to the full normal conclusion, there would be a substantial advantage to the United States, this advantage would only be during these periods when all the Allies were better off than at present.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—The uncertainty of Franco-German trade relations following Germany's recovery of her economic freedom, with effect from January 10th, has been removed by a temporary arrangement whereby the countries agree that tariffs remain unchanged pending the threshing out of a definite agreement.—Reuter.

DOES HE COME FROM INDORE?

(Continued from previous page)

according to the hospital authorities her wounds and other injuries do not require her further detention in the Hospital. She has been detained for the present, however, at the express desire of the police authorities, who seem to think that she would be much safer in the hospital at present than outside.

Mr. K. E. Mathew, who was once again interviewed in the hospital by our representative, also opined that this course was very discreet as he regarded Begum Mumtaz's discharge from the hospital at this stage would be most risky. She was quite defenceless and he thought it was the duty of the police to extend to her the fullest protection.

Mr. Mathew also emphasised that at the time of the outrage Mr. Bawla was not armed with a revolver; on the other hand all the assailants were armed with revolvers and kukris.

Asked as to whether he could explain how some of the assailants happened to get bullet and kukri wounds, Mr. Mathew said there was a general scuffle and in the hail of shots it was probable that some of the assailants might have been wounded by their own colleagues.

MUMTAZ BEGAM.

Mumtaz Begam looked better in health and spirits than on the previous day. It is, however, feared that her injuries would leave permanent marks on her face and disfigure her.

MOTOR CAR IDENTIFIED.

Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla's Chauffeur who fortunately escaped with slight injuries now states that he is positive that the motor car occupied by the assailants was a "Maxwell" one with red paint. The police are trying to work up on this clue.

Lieut. Seageart's state of health is as favourable as can be expected. He has been however, sick of the whole business as he is much disturbed by enquirers, from the press, police and the public. He says he is "fed up."

ANOTHER SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Although the mystery of the murder of Mr. Bawla and the savage attack upon his companions remains still shrouded in a thick veil, the Bombay City Police are straining every nerve to lift the veil and join the chain of crime link by link. The police at the same time are very much reticent in imparting news to the Press of their investigations as they fear their efforts may be upset by publicity which the culprits and the agency employing them might ultimately come to know. The latest report of their endeavours seems to be cheering on Thursday, as they have captured a man at Rutlam whom they suspect to be involved in the gruesome and tragic episode that occurred on Monday last. Rutlam being an Indian State a preliminary process of extradition has to be gone into before the required man can be brought to Bombay and it is hoped ere long the extradition procedure will be executed with the utmost speed and the man in custody in Rutlam will be brought to Bombay to throw further light on the police enquiries.

PRECAUTIONS ABOUT MUMTAZ BEGUM'S SAFETY.

Mumtaz Begum was removed to the Police Hospital at Nagpada from the J. J. Hospital on Thursday afternoon. This step has been taken more to ensure her safety rather than heal her injuries or wounds which do not require more medical attention in the hospital.

MOHMED ALI.

The arrest of Mohmed Ali, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum was effected by the police and it was not a voluntary surrender. The police wanted him because he was it is alleged, implicated in the intrigues for securing the return of Mumtaz Begum to Indore.

DESHBANDHU'S LATEST SCORE

WHAT LORD LYTTON SHOULD DO

MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan 15.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Young India":—

"The Deshbandhu's latest score against Lord Lytton is a brilliant stroke. If Lord Lytton has sufficient imagination and has enough of the sportsman in him, he should after all these repulses, withdraw the Ordinance, release prisoners and throw on those who voted with Deshbandhu the responsibility of dealing with the conspiracy for murder which His Excellency believes exists in Bengal. But I very much fear that all the cogent argument that is being advanced by Indian Publicists although it is almost unanimous in its condemnation of Lord Lytton's policy will be lost upon Government which has become habituated to treat public opinion with contempt. Hence it is that I say that if the public would add force to their argument they must ply the Charka."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Three papers of considerable general interest to those concerned with the industrial development of India were read before the sections of agriculture, chemistry and botany of the Indian Science Congress, the subject being "The True Path for Indian Industrial Development". The authors of the papers were Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Prof. Rolamo Noriss of the Indian Institute of Science and Mrs. G. L. C. Howard of Indore.

The Railway police effected on Thursday the smart arrest on Tanjore station platform of a man who is alleged to have robbed Mrs. Fairley Hall Lloyd, an American lady tourist, of diamond jewels worth 2,750 dollers. The man is also alleged to have robbed a European passenger of his gold watch the next day.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta concluded on Thursday an enquiry into the case in which Captain Bell was prosecuted on charge of having as alleged attempted to murder Mr. H. G. Keymer by firing a revolver at him and wounding him in his left forearm. Bell and Mr. Keymer were known to each other. It was alleged that the latter used to visit the former's house often. Bell asked Mr. Keymer's help to secure a job and was sent to Burdwan. There Bell was unsuccessful and on return fired two shots at Mr. Keymer. The Magistrate committed Bell to High Court sessions.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore on Thursday, convicted a medical practitioner under section six of the Medical Degrees Act and fined him Rs. 50. It was alleged that the accused Jnanendra Nath Banerjee assumed the title of Licentiate in Faculty of Medicine in 1916 to which he was not entitled and had given certificates to various persons. The accused admitted his guilt.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Indian Science Congress to-day it was decided to hold the next session of the Congress at Bombay on the 4th January 1926, under the presidency of Dr. A. Howard of Indore.

THE OBSOLETE REGULATIONS

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

Seventeen non-official Bills have been balloted to-day for introduction in the Assembly on the 30th January. A large number of them are those which were not introduced in the September session. The first ballot is drawn by Mr. Amarnath Dutta for his bill to repeal Regulation III of 1918. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to do away with punishment of Capital sentence as much as possible stands second on the list.

Mr. V. J. Patel has drawn the third ballot for his bill to repeal the regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Mr. K. S. Ray's bill to make offences in respect of communal rioting more penal than ordinary crime stands fourth.

Dr. Sir Hari Gour has next his bill to declare the rights of Hindus regarding settlement of property by way of trust in favour of their families children and their descendants. The next place is taken by another bill of Dr. Gour to extend certain provisions of Transfer of Property Act.

Mr. K. K. Chanda stands seventh with his bill to amend the Indian evidence Act while Pundit Shamlal Nehru has drawn the eighth place for his bill to prohibit export trade in cattle meat.

Mr. M. K. Acharya and Mr. K. K. Chanda have also drawn their bills to repeal Bengal Regulation.

Mr. Ram Chandra Rao has drawn the fourteenth and sixteenth ballots for his bills to amend the Indian Registration Act and the Civil Procedure Code, while Mr. V. J. Patel has drawn the thirteenth ballot for his bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in respect of the Sedition Section.

BOHRAS AND WAKFS ACT.

In the article under the above heading published in our issue of yesterday the writer omitted to mention that though the minimum amount of contribution towards the Haque-un-Nafs (death duty) is Rs. 119 per head in some cases as much as Rs. 5,000 has been known to have been paid. The value of the Faiz-e-Huseini trust of Karachi is about Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs not thousands as was wrongly printed.

UNRAVELLING A MYSTERY.

SIR D. DALAL'S RESIGNATION.

MORE QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Quite an interesting set of interpellations have been put down for the first meeting of the Assembly.

Mr. Shanmukam Chetty will try to unravel the mystery surrounding the resignation of Sir Dadiba Dalal by enquiring.

(a) Whether Government will be pleased to state the reason why he resigned his office as High Commissioner?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of Sir Dadiba Dalal's letter of resignation?

COLONIES COMMITTEE.

The same member will also press Government to share with the public the report of the Colonies Committee. He will ask:—

(a) Whether the Committee sent by the Government of India to England to confer with the Coonial Office has submitted any report?

(b) If so whether a copy of the report will be made available for the members of this House?

(c) Whether the Kenya Immigration Bill has been dropped by the Government of Kenya?

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Maulvi Mohamed Yakub will try to ask Government to admit indirectly what it proposes to do as the result of the recommendation of the Muddiman section of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. He will enquire:—

(a) Is Government of India contemplating such a revision of the constitution as:

(I) Will extend the provincial Governors prerogatives and power of certification.

(II) Will make the Presidents of the Provincial Councils outside the jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

(III) Will invest the provincial Governors with power of certification in respect to Ministers' salaries in case they are refused by Councils and,

(IV) Empower provincial Governors to convert Transferred into Reserved subjects?

Mr. Doraswamy Iyengar will ask whether it is a fact that the Government of Mauritius has requested the Government of India to send a large number of labourers enquiring whether the committee on the condition of labourers in Mauritius made a report and urging the Government to place their report on the table.

OPIUM CONFERENCE AND INDIA.

Dr. S. K. Datta has put a series of questions asking the Government of India to come into the open and confess its part in the proceedings of the International Opium Conference at Geneva where the attitude of the so-called representatives of India has given this country a bad name.

A SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

A large number of non-official Bills have also been received. Some of them propose social legislation, particularly to change the Hindu practice to suit modern requirements.

Mr. Jagodia has given notice of a bill to prevent the marriage of Hindu boys of tender age, namely those below sixteen years. He says there is a strong feeling now that the practice of Hindu boys marrying at tender age should be abolished. Such a practice is very detrimental to the health and education of the boy concerned and deteriorates succeeding generations. Education is doing a good deal to remove the evil, but the practice itself operates against a speedy spread thereof. Several communities pass their own rules against early marriage, but oftentimes mutual jealousies or too conservative ideas (not warranted by the Shastras) prove to be a great obstacle. In view of the great injury resulting to the country from early marriages and of the strong necessity of rooting out the evil without delay, it cannot be gainsaid that the only remedy available is to pass the necessary legislation. To provide against the possibility of different situations in the several provinces the Bill as drafted contains a clause that it shall not come in force in any province unless a resolution is passed to that effect in the local Legislative Council. This will enable the legislature of each province to decide for itself on the question whether it wants the law to come into force or not. The Governor-General in Council having ruled that a bill of this nature cannot be introduced in a Provincial Council the Indian Legislative Assembly is the proper body to consider it.

PEN'S PROTEST AGAINST CONSERVANCY CESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PEN, Jan. 14.

The Taluka Congress Committee convened a public meeting yesterday evening when Bapusaheb Kothakar prsided. Discussion of three burning municipal topics took place at the meeting Among others a resolution expressing regret at collector's demand on the municipality to levy general conservancy cess and requesting the councillors not to consent the levy at present and another resolution regarding the Police Superintendent's notification prohibiting assemblies and processions in the streets with or without music, prohibiting music before public offices and requiring three days' notice for funeral procession with music at night were passed unanimously.

THE TANZIM MOVEMENT.

NOT A RIVAL ORGANISATION

DR. KITCHLEW'S PROPOSALS.

The following is the third instalment of Dr. Kitchlew's presidential address to the All-India Khilafat Conference at Belgaum:—

I now turn to questions which exclusively belong to the Muslim world. The institution of *Khilafat*, which was the cause of the Khilafat Committee's vast organisation has, no doubt, undergone a change. The Turks somehow found themselves constrained by internal politics to legislate the suppression of that institution in their country, which incident has presented the Muslim world with the most complex of all complex situations. As no single Muslim power or nation can hope to unravel this tangled skein, we have before us the proposal of a World-Conference of Mussalmans (*the Mutamar-i-Islami*). This is the first Muslim Conference which is going to be attended not merely by the theological but other representatives of almost all the Muslim peoples of the world. The object for which this Conference is being convened seems to be to base the Khilafat on a sound religious condition, so as to give the spiritual teachings of Islam (*Sheriat*) predominance in all the social, and political life of the Muslim powers and peoples, and so to unite and strengthen the temporal and spiritual bonds between the different sections of the Muslim population as to eliminate all chances of disruptive differences in future.

THE MUSLIM WORLD.

The Muslim world is in a state of chaos and disintegration at present. It has to be organised. It shows a general tendency to improve; but a glance at individual countries reveals state pregnant with hope and fear. Persia has succeeded in throwing off the yoke of reactionary influences, and foreign domination. Sardar-i-Sipah's star is in the ascendance, and all the antagonistic forces have to bow to him. In Afghanistan, His Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan's progressive endeavours are resulting in the evolution of the physically and mentally robust nation, the sturdy Afghans. A discerning observer can see in the progressive tendencies of this people the integration of a nation destined shortly to take a distinguished place along-side of the other great powers of the world.

In Riffe Ghazi Abdul Karim is the object of divine blessings, and has, by the grace of God, vanquished the hosts of Spain. The Tunisians too, have been stimulated by the example of the Riffs, and France seems to be quaking in her shoes alongside Spain. The magnificent triumph of the Turks has won universal recognition. And I shall appeal to you not to allow their decision regarding the Khilafat which is the outcome of political expediency to alter your feelings towards them. They alone know their difficulties, and have the right to determine the course of their politics. It is sufficiently creditable for them that they have restored a tottering Islamic power to the full dignity of a respected Government. As regards Hedjaz it is evident that the traiors' reign is at an end, nor has his son found it possible to check the victorious march of the Sultan of Nejd. Let us hope that Arabia will soon be rid of non-Muslim domination and a purely Muslim power will be established over the Jazirat-ul-Arab. Our deputation has gone there to pave the way for the desired consummation. I shall ask the Indian Mussalmans to trust Sultan Ibn Saud, and not to lend ear to the propagandist and prejudicial rumours which are being set afloat regarding the Nejd-Hedjaz question, at least so long as our deputation has had time to study the situation on the spot, and has made its report on the subject. So far as Egypt is concerned, we all know that it was only in 1922 that she succeeded in recovering something of her lost freedom and Sovereignty. But the assassination of a British officer by some unknown criminal has provided the occasion for Britain to rob Egypt of even the nominal sovereignty which she had recently won. The Sudan has been cut off from Egypt, and the latter country has also been deprived of the waters of the Nile. All this has been done to strike a fatal blow at Egypt's life and liberty. But I am confident that it will not succeed in repressing the spirit of the Egyptian nationalists. I regard this militarist invasion of Egypt a declaration of war on the East, and the Bengal Ordinance, in my humble opinion, is in continuation of this declaration. It is our duty to realise the full significance of this incident, and to prepare ourselves accordingly to meet its future developments. Similar incidents are occurring in other Islamic countries also; but in spite of all these political and military pre-occupations it is a matter for profound gratification that a palpable change has come over the mentality of the Muslim population in different parts of the globe and a wave of social, economic and intellectual renaissance is sweeping over all Islamic countries; and all these peoples are making heroic efforts to take their rightful place in the comity of nations. Will the Indian Muslims be content with their present depressed condition, and permit their co-religionists in other countries to out-distance, and outclass them? Will they let themselves be beaten in this race for self-organisation and self-realisation?

THE TANZIM PROGRAMME.

I have supplied the reply to these questions by assenting to and adopting the programme of *Tanzim*, or re-organisation of the Muslim Society. I claim the honour and privilege of being the first to present you with this programme. Its final aim is to organise the Muslims of India in such a way make them act as one man and turn their feet into the paths of the fullest self-realisation and self-development *within the Indian Empire*. Its object is physical development no less than spiritual evolution, and the political co-ordination of Muslim forces. But it is not to be done for a trial of strength with any other community of India. Some people mistake it for a device intended as a counter-poise to the Sangathan movement. The spirit of the Sangathan movement can easily be guaged from the vast series of disturbances which followed close upon the heels of the organisation known by that appellation. The Tanzim, movement however, is fortunately free from any excitement and exaggerated claims. It eschews hatred, and eliminates all squabbles. All it insists upon is the organisation, and social and educational reform of the Indian Muslims, and the attainment of inter-communal harmony and Swaraj. The essence of the *Tanzim* is stated below:—

(1) To entrust all national and political work, including the conduct of the Khilafat Committees, as far as practicable to those who can devote the whole of their time to this work.

(2) To reorganise Muslim Volunteer Associations.

(3) To organise primary instruction in *Maktabs*, maintained in each mosque; and to arrange congregational Jumma prayers and daily congregational service in mosques respectively meant for that purpose.

(4) To start night-schools.

(5) To supervise *Wakf* trusts, which should be administered and controlled by a responsible and capable central organisation, which role is at present filled by the Khilafat Committee.

(6) To found technical institute for the industrial training of men selecting for their avocations different crafts and arts, and industries.

(7) To collect and disburse *zakat* in accordance with the religious tenets. It should be undertaken and organised in a systematic manner and efforts should be made to reach every Muslim home for this purpose.

(8) To help the economic development of Muslim Society, Islamic Banks, and Co-operative Societies should be started.

(9) To support Muslim widows, and to support and educate Muslim orphans.

(10) To popularise khaddar among the Mussalmans, and to spare no effort to achieve this end.

(11) To establish National Arbitration panchayats with a view to divert the stream of litigation from British Courts.

(12) To raise a general initial fund for the attainment of this object, 1/10th of which should be set apart as reserve-fund.

I trust the Working Committee of the Khilafat will issue immediate instructions to the branch Committees for the execution of this programme.

These is no need to dilate on the details of this programme as all of you are fully cognisant of them; but it would not be amiss if I attempted a succint recapitulation of them.

It should be clearly understood that the primary object of this programme is to prepare the Mussalmans to walk shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu compatriots and to take an honourable and worthy part in the development of the resources of our common motherland, and the attainment of Swaraj; and this also is the ultimate goal of the *Tanzim* movement.

THE PROGRAMME EXPLAINED.

The re-organisation of the Muslim volunteers is intended for securing the services of voluntary workers interested in different items of the programme, who may be able to devote their energies to the work connected with the object of their interest. Great care and deliberation should be exercised in selecting these volunteers, because one undesirable worker can discredit and seriously disturb the whole work.

Our mosques are a great factor of this programme, and go a very long way to help us to realise our object. In fact they were meant to be the locuss of all the forces of Islam. Mosques are the sacred centres of worship in each town, hamlet, and village, and we have the amplest opportunities to organise our forces and cultivate the brotherly relations which are insisted on by our faith. We go to these mosques inspired by the same sacred purpose of worshipping God We can have our primary schools in our mosques, for both day and night scholars, and we can avail ourselves of these places of worshipful assemblage for many national objects. The establishment of primary and night schools, and the organisation of congregational Jumma prayers are some of the most imperative needs of the Indian Muslims, and therefore deserve their earnest attention.

The organisation and *Wakf* trust properties, and the collection of *Zakat* and *Sadqah* are incumbent on us not merely according to religious tenets, but in accordance with economic considerations also. If we could arrange to supervise all *Wakf* properties, and control their revenue, it would be easy for us to determine its right use, and not to allow a brass farthing to go except to the deserving. Similarly, if the *Zakat* and *Sadqah* revenue of our community were organised and controlled, we would be in a position to co-ordinate all the forces of our Society, devoting the funds thus raised to the purposes for which Islam has meant them, and thus not merely helping the destitute members of our community but also orphans, and widows, and perhaps we could maintain a vast organisation of educational and other institutions necessary for the cohesion and progress of our Society. If only we succeed in these two items, we shall cease to go round, with the beggar's bowl, which we have to do now for the different national movements we have to keep alive. This however, does not imply that the helpless poor and the widows and the orphans are to be left to shift for themselves while this scheme is maturing. By far the largest number of our misfortunes are due to economic causes. The depression of our Society and our inability to run educational and other institutions can be traced back to the financial weakness of our Society. And the only way to combat this state of affairs is for our capitalists to invest their surplus if not the entire capital in banking concerns and co-operative societies. Nothing is more imperatively needed by us to-day then co-operative societies, which I feel confident, will prove in the long run to be paying propositions besides fulfilling a crying need of our community. I devoutly hope that this item will engross the earnest attention of the Indian Muslims.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Technical training is another of our immediate needs. We have practically abandoned all the better arts and crafts, and priding ourselves upon a defective education have begun to regard ourselves above the artisans and the handicraftsmen, although they and they alone constitute the backbone of nations. It is the artisans and handicraftsmen of every country to whom each of those countries are primarily indebted for prosperity. You cannot be unaware that the Muslims of old, in spite of their greatness and high place in the scale of Society did not despise arts and crafts; but some of the highest of them practised different arts and prided themselves upon their achievements. The objects of this movement is to revive that ancient spirit, and to encourage the rise of a class of great and renowned inventors, artists and craftsmen among us. At this stage of our economic development (or rather the want of it) our salvation lies in the revival of our forgotten arts and industries only.

CURSE OF LITIGATION.

Again, litigation, has been the ruin of hundreds of Muslim families. And the most astonishing spectacle in this connection is the avidity with which the victims of litigation habits seek recourse to law courts. They squander their wealth and sell out their properties to feed the unholy aims of the law machine, and take a morbid delight in their fratricidal and suicidal achievements. Our *Tanzim* movement aims at restraining the growing tendencies of our Society in this direction, by establishing arbitration boards and private *panchayats*, and we expect to wean the mad suitors from their insane pursuit. This will not merely save the devastating expenses of the law courts, but will revive in us the spirit and habit of dealing justly by others. It is amazing that the lowest castes in India are familiar with this method of settling their disputes; but we, who claim a higher standard of civilization are indifferent to it.

SWADESHI

The revival of "Swadeshi" industries, and especially the popular sation of khaddar have been pronounced to be the life-breath of our economic development. Khaddar is a cheap and durable cloth, and it is indispensable for the poverty-stricken masses of our community. It is, therefore, our duty to do all that lies in our power to make *khaddar* popular. Similarly the organisation and control of *awkaf*, zakat, and *sadaqat* will really mean the realisation of the ideal of *Baitel-Mal;* and according to the above proposals, with 1/10th of the entire revenue raised to be kept in reserve, the rest should be expended on the objects enumerated above.

Now after this recapitulation I appeal to you to consider and say which of these items can be dispensed with, and which of them is beyond the pale of feasibility? If you agree with me that all these objects are essential to our vision of self-realization, permit me to appeal to you to strive with all your heart and energy to pursue them to success. And in this respect I cannot help feeling that (1) the centre of gravity should be transferred to Delhi, (2) our whole-time workers should be maintained by public funds—the *baitul-mal*, and (3) the entire country should be ramified with a well-connected organisation of Khilafat Committees. Further the Jamia-Millia should be rescued from its present precarious condition, and established on a sound foundation. It should be made self-supporting, and fit to follow its pursuit with a sense of complete independence. If this is not possible; let us close down this institution, and establish instead a home for *Servants of Islam* at Delhi—an institution where both their ordinary and intellectual needs may be attended to.

I wish once again to make it clear that the Tanzim movement has no elements of rivalry or competition with any other community. On the contrary when it was adumbrated before the Khilafat Committee the first time, the first place in it was assigned to the proposal that strenuous efforts should be made to bring the Mussalmans into the Congress fold. In respect to certain items of its programme the *Tanzim* movement stands in need of help from the Congress; and in other respects it will prove a great auxiliary to the Congress. Similarly we mean to concert measures with other Muslim associations for the attainment of our object. In fact we intend to enlist the co-operation and support of Mussalmans of all persuasions and shades of opinion to participate in the process of organising the Muslim Community in India. We do not want anyone to give up his position; but we should like each one to adhere firmly to his political or other creed and yet contribute his best to the organisation of our community. Nor, having regard to the purpose we have in view, should it be impossible for any one, whatever his other belief or pre-occupation may be. The *Tanzim* movement is not confined to any section, sect, or class of Mussalmans. It embraces all, and, therefore, deserves the co-operation of all.

(To be continued).

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BOUNTY ON STEEL.

COMING RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

It is understood that the Government will in the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislature move a resolution for the payment of a bounty on steel manufactured in India, between 1st October last and 30th September next and that the total amount of the bounty should not exceed fifty lakhs of rupees.

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 14.

A paper on the improvement of cotton cultivation and manufacture was read at the Indian Science Congress last evening by Prof. A. J. Turner of the cotton research institute, Bombay. The professor dealt with the researches made in England in respect of cotton and mentioned the nature of work proposed to be done by the institute in Bombay both in respect of improving variety and the quality of cotton.

HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

A Poona correspondent writes:—Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Secretary to the Historical Commission, gave a lunch on the 12th inst. to the members of the Commission.

The Hon'ble Sir Evan Cotton, Kt. (Calcutta), The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education Bombay), Mr. J. E. Gennings (Bombay), Professor Jadunath Sarkar (Behar), Mr. C. N. Curner, I. C. S. (Calcutta), Principal H. G. Rawlinson, (Poona), The Hon'ble Mr. Kamat (Poona), Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E. (Calcutta), Mr. S. S. Sardesai (Baroda), Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar (Madras), Mr. Ranadive (Baroda), Professor Srinivasachari (Madras), Sardar Mujumdar (Poona), Mr. Mehta (Baroda), Mr. Poddar (Poona), Nawabzada Murtaza Ali (Behar), Mr. Franks (Poona), Professor B. K. Thakore (Poona).

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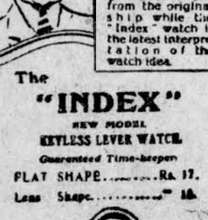

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HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

MAMLATDAR TAKES ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Sadashiv Raghunath Vaishampayan.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of West Khandesh, who confirmed the conviction and sentence. The accused was sentenced to one year and six months under Section 161, I. P. Code, for receiving illegal gratification.

The facts material to the case have been given in their Lordships' judgment:—

"The accused who was a Mamlatdar was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, West Khandesh, of having taken illegal gratification as a public servant, and of having thereby committed an offence under Section 161, I. P. C. In appeal the conviction was confirmed by the Sessions Judge. He has applied to this Court to exercise its powers in revision.

The first point taken is that the accused is not a servant who could be dismissed by the Commissioner of the Division, and therefore, the sanction of the Local Government was necessary before prosecution could be instituted under Section 197, Criminal Procedure Code. But it is perfectly clear that the accused could have been dismissed under Section 32 of the Land Revenue Code by the Commissioner, and there is nothing in the Resolution of the Government of India of the 19th August, 1910, or the accompaniments to the Government Order, Revenue Department, dated 19th November, 1919, which abrogated in any way the powers of the Commissioner given to him by that section. All that is said in the Resolution, is that "no member of the Provincial Civil Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry." Consequently the point of law which has been raised by the pleader for the accused must fail.

On the merits, we think it is purely a question of evidence whether the offence could be brought home to the accused, and that depends upon the question whether the evidence in the case proved the presence of the accused when it was arranged that the 'lugda' should be given by Nago Raul to the wife of the accused. The story is that on the 27th September, 1923, Nago Raul went to the house of the accused to ask how an application in which he was interested was being disposed of. If the accused was present in his house on that occasion, then it is quite clear that he must have been cognizant of the conversation which, it is said, took place between Nago Raul and the accused's wife with regard to the purchase of a 'lugda'. The accused from time to time varied his story set up in his defence. But both the lower Courts believed the evidence that the accused was present in the house when Nago Raul came that morning, and we think it has been conclusively established that he must have been aware of and heard the conversation, even if he took no part in it, that took place between his wife and Nago with regard to the purchase of a 'lugda'. Thereafter a 'lugda' was purchased and brought to the wife of the accused. By then accused had gone out on tour. There is evidence that on his return after four days the 'lugda' was shown to him and that he acquiesced in his wife receiving the lugda'. We cannot see any reason for interfering with the decision of the lower Courts on the evidence adduced. We discharge the Rule. The accused will have to surrender to his bail."

Mr. D. R. Patwardhan appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CROWN SIDE.

HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATION.

(Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lalloobhai Shah.)

In the matter of Eric Issacs, a minor.

Wilfred Issacs ..... Petitioner.

vs.

B. Matheus ..... Respondent.

This was a petition taken out by Wilfred Issacs against his father-in-law, the respondent above-named, under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why the petitioner's minor son Eric Issacs alleged to be illegally and improperly detained by the respondent should not be delivered to the petitioner or why this Hon. Court should not pass such order in reference to the said minor as it should seem fit. By the Rule the respondent was ordered to produce the minor in Court at the hearing, to be dealt with according to law.

The petitioner's case was that his wife died in or about July, 1923. At the time of her death she was living with her father, the respondent, in Kelly's building near Parsi Statue, Byculla. After the death of his wife the petitioner asked his father-in-law, the respondent, to let him take away his minor son Eric who was seven years old. Thereafter the petitioner wrote a letter to the respondent asking him to send his son to him, but receiving no reply a notice dated 21st August, 1923, was sent by the petitioner's pleader to the respondent calling upon him to hand over the child to the petitioner.

Subsequently Police Court proceedings were taken against the respondent, but as nothing came out of it, proceedings were lodged in the High Court. The petitioner's contention was that being the natural guardian of his minor son he was entitled to the custody of the boy and that the respondent was illegally and improperly detaining the minor. The petitioner further alleged that the boy was not properly looked after or educated by the respondent who was without any employment.

The respondent's defence was that the petitioner was not a fit and proper person for the custody and upbringing of the minor; the petitioner was suffering from venereal disease and had imparted the same to his wife who thereafter suffered in health and who ultimately died from the effects of the said disease. The respondent further alleged that the petitioner had formed an illicit connection with a widow having children and then heartlessly deserted his wife and this minor boy. Thereafter the wife and the minor boy came to live with the respondent. Shortly thereafter the petitioner's wife died and the petitioner did not even attend at her funeral. He then married the other woman in a fortnight.

The respondent further stated that he and his family were looking after the minor and treating him with great kindness and affection and that the minor was unwilling to separate from them and was in fact very sad at the prospect of separation from him and his family. The respondent was receiving monetary assistance from his brother who was a rich man and his daughter was earning Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 as a nurse and that he was in a position to bring up and educate the child properly.

In delivering his judgment his Lordship after referring to the facts stated that it was a principle of law that a father was 'prima facie' entitled to the custody of his child. But in applying this principle the Court always looked to the interest of the child and if the Court was satisfied that the child would be properly looked after and cared for by the father the Court would have no hesitation in handing over the child to the father. In this particular case his Lordship was not satisfied that the father would properly look after the child and further having regard to the tender age of the child and the fact that he was living with his grandfather, the respondent, for some time past and was comfortable there he was not inclined to hand over the custody of the child to his father. His Lordship however ordered the respondent to give a written undertaking to properly look after and educate the child.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the petition.

Mr. Coltman, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Surveyor and Co., appeared for the respondent.

STEPHENS INK IN COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

H. C. Stephens, a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

C. Purshottamdas Amin ..... Defendant.

This suit was brought by the firm of H. C. Stephens, the proprietors of the well-known Stephens' Blue-Black Ink, to restrain the defendant's firm passing off as ink of the plaintiffs, ink which in fact was not of their manufacture.

The plaintiffs alleged that for a great many years past they had been importing into and selling in Bombay and elsewhere in India ink manufactured by them and put in brown stone bottles bearing thereon two labels, one coloured and the other white, with certain words and designs printed thereon. The ink of the plaintiffs enjoyed a ready sale in India for a large number of years and the labels' marks and devices were used by the plaintiffs to distinguish the ink manufactured by them and were well-known to Bombay and other Indian markets as an indication that the ink was of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The defendant had been manufacturing and selling in Bombay ink put in in bottles bearing labels of practically the same colour and design and with similar words except that in the place of the words "Stephens" the word "Jehnson" was printed in exactly the same position and characters, the whole forming an exact imitation of the plaintiffs' labels and get-up. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant's labels and get-up were a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels and get-up. The use of such labels was calculated to mislead unwary purchasers into a belief that they were buying the plaintiffs' ink. The defendant's ink was inferior in quality to the plaintiffs' ink.

The plaintiffs consequently had suffered loss and damage both in regard to trade and reputation. On these allegations the plaintiffs prayed for an injunction and other reliefs.

The defendant admitted that he had been selling ink known as Johnson's ink, but denied that his labels and get-up were a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels and get-up or that his ink was inferior in quality to the plaintiffs' ink. He further denied that the use of his labels was calculated to mislead people as alleged by the plaintiffs. Further in order to avoid ill-feeling and unnecessary litigation he had prior to the filing of the suit expressed his willingness to change his labels and to give an undertaking that he would not sell ink under the labels complained of or those resembling the plaintiffs' labels.

The defendant had further destroyed all the labels complained of.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship in giving judgment observed that the defendant had already been prosecuted in the Police Court in this respect under Section 480 of the Indian Penal Code and had been convicted and fined Rs. 1,000, out of which Rs. 350 were directed to be paid to the plaintiffs. The present suit was a Civil suit and counsel for the defendant intimated that he did not wish to contest the plaintiffs' claim and that in fact he had already given an undertaking in the terms asked for by the plaintiffs and destroyed all bottles and labels complained of and he had offered to submit to an injunction and pay the costs. The question that remained was whether the defendant should also pay the profits which he had derived by his wrongful imitation of the plaintiffs' goods. Ultimately however the parties agreed that the defendant should pay Rs. 450 to the plaintiffs in this respect.

There was accordingly a decree for the plaintiffs by consent.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press).

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

Rain has fallen at a few stations in Assam, South Bengal and Southeast Madras Saugor Island reports half an inch of rain.

Forecast:—A few falls in Upper Burma.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 16, (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 15m., Sunset 6h 22m.
Jan. 17, (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan. 18, (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 24m.
Jan. 19, (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 25m.
Jan. 20, (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 25m

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, January 15.

	For.		Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England		..	..	..
2.	Austria and Italy		..	..	..
3.	Japan	(superscribed)	..	..	..
4.	China	„	..	..	..
6.	Singapore	„	..	..	..
5.	Shanghai		..	..	..
7.	Straits Settlements		..	..	..
8.	Mauritius and Reunion		..	..	..
9.	East Africa		..	..	..
10.	South Africa	(superscribed)	S/S Umtali.	17th Jan. 25.	6-30 p.m.
11.	L Marquis				

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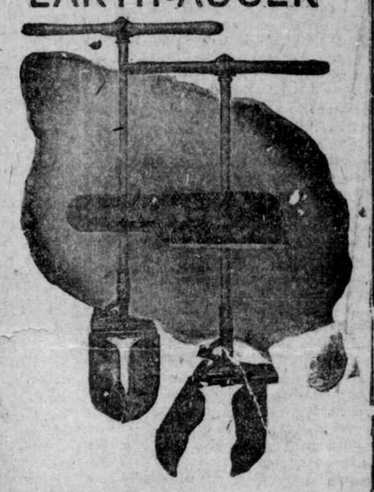

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2 p.m.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards. (5 p.m.).

Bell Metal 10-2, Scyphius 9-4, Plymouth Rock 9-0, Greenhuch 8-12, Husky 8-10, Cintra 8-4, Kaser Girl 7-11, Whit Week 7-10, Melesigenes 7-6, Huon River 6-7.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. (5-30 p.m.).

Starboard 9-2, Finnart's Bay 8-13, Love Glass 8-10, Huon River 8-10, Magical 8-9, Brasidas 8-5, Carton Pierre 8-3, Footpedal 8-3, Summer's Joy 7-12, Etheldene 7-5.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles. (6 p.m.).

Corisande 9-9, Musk Rat 9-1, Krempion 8-3, Irrigate 7-10, Duckbird 7-10, Expectant 7-0, Zara 6-9.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. (6 p.m.).

Cardiff 9-1, Shums 8-13, Joyous 8-13, Trafalgar 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-10, Hamiar 8-8, Don't Care 8-8, Baronet 8-7, Sahoo 8-6, Peach Bitter 7-13, Elser 7-12, Kitchener 7-9, My Fancy 7-5.

THE SION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong. (4-30 p.m.).

Adwan 9-0, Vazirulmulk 8-13, Nevermind 8-9, Nassim 8-7, Silver Thrush 8-6, Crown Prince 8-6, Hazal 8-4, Mashur 8-4, Confederacy 7-13, Sinnan 7-13, Cossack 7-10.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (2 p.m.).

Gunge 9-0, Nectar 9-0, Mayfly 8-1, Guff 8-1, Fox Trot 8-13, Nawaf 8-5, Daham 8-6, Goolfahab 8-1, Durbar 8-13, Yeman 8-9, Zaglool 8-5, Nashat Beg 8-10, Goorjee (late Mere) 8-10, Dolly 8-10, Zoolfakar 8-1, Andhra Valley 8-10, Thulfa 8-10, Noori 8-6, Young Jawad 8-5, Esser 8-1, Naddas 8-1, Nipper (late Qaiyum) 8-5, Moosaad 8-5.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (2-30 p.m.).

Khorshed 8-10, Kauze 8-1, Hawan 8-5, Monarch 8-1, Young Zaitoon 8-10, Tango (late Dempsy) 8-5, Ayrimja 8-5, Amanra 8-6, Falak 8-1, Scotland 8-1, Ghatass 8-5, Mealer 8-5, Mudkhoor 8-5, Jibrill 8-5, Mibris 8-10, Mussood 8-5, Gareeb 8-10, Creamrose 8-1, Sadak 8-6, Nadim 9-0, High Flag 8-5, Red Flag 8-10, Agab 8-13.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (3 p.m.).

Jamil Pasha 8-1, Shahir 8-5, Ballard 8-10, Relan 8-10, Valse (late Rabdan) 8-1, Exhibition 8-6, Dileyan 8-5, Aishan 8-5, Kubishan 8-1, Rifle 8-10, Tabriz (late Asaf) 8-10, Glory 8-10, Thankful 8-9, Mookadam 8-5, Dawood 8-10, Desert Knight 8-5, Bounty 8-5, Hajlan 8-5, Budder 8-5, Kannan 8-5, Kherba 8-5, Koorish 8-10, Guinea Mohur 8-5.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. (3-30 p.m.).

Radium 8-5, Hopeful 8-5, Sun Spray 9-6, Bruce 8-5, Muntaha 8-12, Hindoostan 8-1, Zirgam 8-1, Varid 8-10, Makbool 8-6, Malikizaman 8-8, Candidate 8-5, Balkees 8-1, Maklis Beg 8-6, Wanderer 8-10, Dhoonia (late Tarvie) 8-1, Electric Power 8-1, Dhary 8-9, Finjan 8-6, Macdonald 8-10, Traifee 8-1, Kazaz 8-5, Arab Prince 8-1.

TENNIS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament opened to-day, the entries being very large. The following were the results of to-day's matches:—

MEN'S SINGLES—1ST ROUND.

Robson beat Sircar 6—1, 6—0; B. Thomson beat Joost 6—1, 6—0; Meyer beat Mahindra 6—1, 6—2; Brown beat Heamsley 6—4, 8—6 (?); Kitagawa beat Dube 6—1, 6—1; Sato beat Gregory 6—0, 6—4; Brock W. O., Foster scratched.

LADIES' SINGLES—1ST ROUND.

Mrs. Granville Naylor beat Miss Murdoch 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Simon beat Mrs. Saxby 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Creffield beat Miss Gregory 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Hasler beat Mrs. Moir 6—0, 6—5.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss Jenny Sandison beat Mrs. Gordon Cummins 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Stock beat Mrs. Hopkins 6—2, 6—0; Miss E. H. Sandison beat Mrs. Hughes 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. Keays beat Miss Sam 6—0, 6—1; Miss Judd beat Mrs. E. C. Dixon 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Okamoto and Mrs. Odling beat Krishna Prosad and Hon. Mrs. Gupta 6—4, 9—7.

MEN'S DOUBLES—1ST ROUND.

Nicolson and Mills beat Mahindra and Hoon 6—4, 6—2; Tamomoto and Matsuda beat Tsuda and Misawa 8—6, 6—4; Garland and Freke beat Mathews and Hill 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Hocken and Mahomed W. O., Campbell and Foster scratched; Brock and Gunter beat Mukherjee and Mondal 6—2, 6—8, 6—2; Bijon Banerjee and De beat Baldock and Tuckett 6—0, 6—3; Dutt and G Narainayamurti beat Chalmers and Clarke 6—2, 6—4; Delamogeredo and Gupta beat Heane and Meyer 7—5, 6—2; Smith and Johnstone W. O., Carey Morgan and Uyeda scratched; Robson and Iyer beat Williamson and Leslie 6—0, 6—0; Katoh and Gregory beat Dunlop and Lagden 6—2, 6—3; Okamota and Kitagawa beat Burns and Macleod 6—1, 6—0; McPherson and Gregory beat Toko and Tamaura 6—3, 6—4; Levien and Binning beat Reid and Price 6—4, 6—1; Singh and Jaikda beat Mullick and Chatterjee 6—1, 6—1; Garnett and Johnstone beat Basu and Lahiri 6—1, 6—0.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RESULTS OF F. A. CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following are the results of the Football Association Cup, First Round, matches played to-day:—

West Ham nil, Arsenal nil.

Replays:—Barrow nil, Blackpool two; Southampton three, Exeter one; Darlington nil, Cardiff nil (after extra time); Brigton four, Watford three (after extra time.)—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

DEVONPORT SERVICES' WIN.

In the Rugby Union to-day, Devonport Services beat Portsmouth Services by six points to three, and Leeds University beat Headingley by 18 points to 4.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Adelaide.—For the first time since 1913 after 14 successive defeats, South Australia beat New South Wales in the Sheffield Shield match. The winners made 389 in the first and 406 in the second innings and New South Wales made 408 in the first and 226 in the second innings.—Reuter.

RUN OVER BY LORRY.

A WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Ashabai wife of Abdul Kader who was run over by a Municipal motor lorry No. 9773 on Wednesday at Fergusson Road and died on the spot.

Luxman Maruti a Bidi shop-keeper said at about 5 p.m. on Wednesday a Municipal motor lorry came where the deceased was seated and the Municipal men put into the lorry the articles which caused obstruction on the foot-path. The deceased had her hands on the lorry which commenced moving. People then gathered and witness saw the deceased lying between the front and back wheels of the lorry which a police man had stopped.

Rama Dhondiba another witness said the scales used by the deceased were put into the lorry. The deceased had her hands in the middle part of the lorry. A policeman came and dispersed the crowd and the lorry then struck the deceased. The deceased still held the lorry and she fell as the lorry moved. She fell between the two left wheels. The lorry was stopped by the policeman after it went about five or six paces. The injured woman was removed to J. J. Hospital where the doctor pronounced her dead. Before the lorry started no warning was given. There were two men in the lorry who told the driver to start while the woman was holding the lorry. The driver could not see her from his seat.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MUSIC COLLEGE.

EFFORTS OF A.-I. MUSIC CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14

To-day is the last day of the All-India Music Conference. His Excellency the Governor distributed a number of gold and silver medals to the successful performers of vocal and instrumental music.

In pursuance of resolution passed by conference a deputation headed by Thakur Nawabali, Chairman of the Reception Committee waited on His Excellency the Governor requesting him to extend the moral and financial support of his Government to the scheme for the establishment of a college of music in the United Provinces. He appreciated the desire to organise teaching of music in this country on a scientific basis. According to the estimate of the deputation a sum of three lakhs would be needed for the establishment of a college. His Excellency hoped that the scheme would readily enlist public sympathy and the bulk of this amount would be subscribed by people and aristocracy. If music was to be revived and brought within the reach of the people its organisation and cudture must be taken up by the educated classes.

Before the conference broke up Rai Umanath Bali, secretary of the committee announced that donations totalling nearly one lakh for the proposed college had already been promised by the landholders of U. P. and some public men.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

MR. JENNAWAY'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. H. Jennaway, of Messrs Martin and Company giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee to-day said there was very little scope for the reduction in the cost of coal at pit heads. He was in favour of the adoption of a grading system controlled by a board. Pooling of coal could best be done by mutual agreement between firms shipping same kinds of coal and would only be necessary in times of wagon shortages. He said that competition of foreign coal with Indian coal at ports could best be met by shipping only the best Indian coal and keeping up the standard of quality and by quoting favourable prices. In his opinion the best qualities of Indian coal could hold their own with the coals now being imported into India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements. He said that at present there were no new markets overseas in which it would be possible to introduce Indian coal. It was essential to Indian coal trade to regain Colombo, Straits Settlements and West Coat of India markets which they previously held. As regards steamer freights Mr. Jennaway said the rates had come down considerably recently and were approaching the point where business in export coal might become possible. The expansion of coal export trade, if obtained to the extent previously prevailing, would undoubtedly have the effect of attracting to Calcutta and the coast a number of tramp steamers. He was of opinion that coal transportation officer had facilitated the supply of wagons. It was only because of the deficiency of wagons that had existed for many years that the appointment of coal transportation officer was found necessary.

SATARA DISTRICT ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Jan. 13.

The Satara District Athletic Tournaments came to an end on Sunday evening. The extent of the games can be obtained from the fact that out of 1200 competitors more than 35 per cent went in for wrestling alone, over 20 per cent went in for gymnastic items, nearly 30 per cent for different games and the rest for exhibition performances. The tournaments Committee spent nearly Rs. 1500 over medals and cups, besides a silver trophy presented by Mr. P. K. Shiralkar of Karad won by Master Power of Sangle. The prizes were given away on Sunday by the Hon. R. P. Karandikar.

THE SEASON OF COLDS.

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PUNJAB COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

RIVAL CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

A keen controversy is going on in the local press and among the educated public over the question of the election of non-official president of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Governor has postponed the meeting of the Council which was to take place to-day until the 16th instant in order to give time to councillors to select a candidate who will be acceptable to all the parties in the Council. But since the election has become a communal question matters have not improved so far and the Hindu and Sikh members of the Council still stick to their previous plan of supporting Mr. Casson, the outgoing official President in case he is nominated a member of the Council. The Mahomedans are equally emphatic in electing a president from amongst the Mahomedans and it is understood that Sheikh Abdul Qadir, the present Deputy President of the Council has offered himself as a candidate and has secured the support of a good number of Mahomedans. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Sahabuddin, whose name was mentioned before as a probable candidate, has now definitely declined to offer himself as a candidate.

THE POSITION OF HINDUS.

In a statement issued to the Press by the Secretary of the Hindu councillors' party in the Council, the Hindu position, at the present, is explained It says: "Efforts of the Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain to thwart Mr. Casson's nomination have aroused the just apprehension of Hindus. The impression that Mian Sahib who is already too powerful with the present Hindu Minister in the hollow of his hand, will become still more powerful with a nominee of his in the chair was bound to create resentment and fear among most of the Hindu councillors. With university bill and money lenders registration bill and the bill which Mr. Maqbool Mahmud promises to bring forward before them the Hindus cannot be blamed for seeking the election of an impartial person."

The Mahomedan view is according to the Mahomedan press that Mr. Casson is a nominee of the Hindu and Sikh members and therefore no Mussalman will be justified in giving his vote to Mr. Casson and whosoever uses his vote for a non-Muslim will be considered a traitor to the Muslim community.

A HINDU CANDIDATE ?

NON-MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

An informal meeting of the Hindu, Sikh and Christian members of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this evening at the house of Raja Narendra Nath to consider the question of nomination of candidate for the presidentship of the Punjab Council. The meeting was not open to the press. It is understood a prolonged discussion took place as regards the nomination of a non-Muslim candidate but no decision was arrived at. It is stated that a Hindu candidate may be nominated at the eleventh hour and it is quite possible that the nomination of Hindu candidate might take place exactly at twelve noon to-morrow.

PROGRESS OF COOPERATION IN SIND.

DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE AT LARKANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, Jan. 14.

The Sind Divisional Co-operative Conference under the presidency of Mr. Madan I.C.S., Registar Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency was held yesterday at the Local Board Hall where about 300 delegates and visitors attended.

The proceedings began with a song of welcome by three village boys in simple country style. Khan Bahadur Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, Chairman, Reception Committee after welcoming the president, delegates and visitors reviewed the co-operative work in Sind, the strength gained by the movement in various directions and the problems awaiting solution through co-operation in the near future, Mr. H. B. Pritamdas, Secretary, Co-operative Institute read the report on the action taken on the resolutions of the last divisional conference. Khan Bahadur Azim Khan detailed the economic, social, educative, moral and political effects of co-operation in Sind. Several workers in the movement gave vivid accounts of their respective activities and the beneficial results actually obtained.

The President expressed satisfaction at the progress made in Sind and advised the societies to take advantage of the *Takavi* advances for improvement of lands for which Government and the Provincial Co-operative Bank have offered special facilities and to prepare themselves for the unique opportunities for co-operative work offered by the barrage system. He acknowledged the useful work that was being done by non-official agencies in Sind and advised the people to join the Co-operative Institute which, was striving for the uplift of the country. He emphasised on the importance of agriculture improvement and development of cottage industries.

12 resolutions were passed several speakers spoke feelingly of co-operation being a powerful agency through which Hindus and Mahomedans could fraternise for the uplift of the country. The speakers laid special emphasis on the speedy development of the existing and new societies to be prepared to avail of the vast opportunities for co-operative work specially for co-operative farming on the new lands under the barrage areas. The Conference was followed by a social function in which all joined freely.

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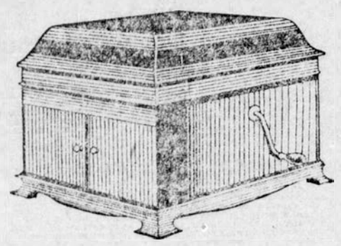

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The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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